MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ardly Realized.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ Headache is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting sick headache, of hepatic disease constituting bilious headache, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of nervous headache, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named Neuralgia.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtile power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

DRUGGIST.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

BRIDGET.—Och! sure now and you've sed it, here's the quarther and giv me the Pills and don't be all day about it aither.

Constipation or Costiveness.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abcesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insiduous approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A Real Blessing.

PHYSICIAN.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

MRS. JONES.—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

PHYSICIAN.—You can get them at any Druggists. Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

MRS. JONES.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a REAL BLESSING.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ OVER EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

☞ Did you ever have the Sick Headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Sick Headache
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative,

IMPROVING THE APPETITE,

giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have

PREVENTED AND RELIEVED

a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING, 48 Cedar Street, New York.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS:
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Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1861. NUMBER 172.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1861.

☞ To Mail Subscribers. ☜
The date on the slip on which your name is printed, tells when your subscription runs out. Keep an eye on it.

A LULL.

If the telegraph is to be believed there is a momentary lull in the pro-slavery rebellion. It is reported that Mr. Hayne, the Envoy-Extraordinary from South Carolina to Washington, has made a demand for the unconditional surrender of Fort Sumter, but that while putting his demand in writing he has been besought by Jeff. Davis and other Southern Senators to moderate his requirements, and furthermore that Davis has written a letter to Gov. Pickens, urging him in the strongest terms to do no act which may precipitate a collision. All this has a singular look. Whether the purpose is to throw the Northern States off their guard to facilitate the seizure of Washington, or whether the growing scarcity of provisions in the South is engendering symptoms of "bread or blood," we cannot conjecture. We are surely forbidden to believe that this anxiety for peace proceeds from any ordinary lack of madness, or from any indisposition to lap the blood of the Yankees. What is it then?

It is reported also that certain members of the diplomatic corps have addressed Secretary Black, inquiring whether clearances issued by South Carolina will be recognized by the United States, and whether duties can be legally paid to South Carolina collectors. The answer has not been definitely made known, but it is supposed that it will be in the negative as to both points.

The nomination of Mr. Holt as Secretary of War has been sent into the Senate.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has refused by a vote of three against two to report back the nomination of Mr. McIntyre as Collector of Charleston. The three negative votes were given by Southern members.

LOOK TO THE LEGISLATURE.

We are advised of a number of projects which parties are now industriously engaged in engineering through the Legislature, the object of which is to enrich a few speculators at the expense of the tax-payers of Chicago. Among the number is one for filling up the basin in front of Michigan avenue for the purpose of converting the grounds into a Park. The policy of making such a change in the locality we are not now disposed to discuss. A diversity of opinion prevails among our citizens on that subject. But there is perfect unanimity among them against undertaking, at the present time, any great public work, whereby the debt and taxes of the city will be increased. We desire the Legislature to understand this fact distinctly; and we assure them that they will deserve and receive the thanks of the people of Chicago, if they will summarily reject any and every bill that may be brought before them having this end in view.

THE ALTERNATIVE.

The rank and file of the Democracy of Illinois must now do one of two things. The action of their State Convention, held at Springfield, on Wednesday last, leaves them no other alternative. If the declarations of that body are to be taken as authoritative, then the Democracy of Illinois stand committed, practically, to the right of secession, and they are, in fact, upholders of rebellion and treason. Gentlemen of the Democracy, is that your position? We do not believe it. But, unless you set yourselves right, the odium of it will rest upon you. Elsewhere we print a manly and patriotic protest from one of your number. The sentiments so clearly set forth therein and so unanimously maintained, will find an echo, we believe, in each of your hearts. What say you on the alternative presented? Will you rest under the imputation of sanctioning the doings of your self-appointed leaders at Springfield, or will you repudiate them, sink the partisan in the patriot, and take sides for your country? We shall see.

THE RIGHT THING.

Mr. Kerrigan, a pro-slavery politician of the "Dead Rabbit" variety, in New York city, was yesterday summoned before the Grand Jury of the U. S. District Court to be interrogated as to the objects of a certain military company in which he has been prominent, whose purpose has been supposed to look to active aid of the South Carolina rebellion. The summoning of Mr. Kerrigan was in pursuance of Judge Smalley's recent charge calling the attention of the Grand Jury to the crime of treason.

MISSOURI.

The Convention bill in the Missouri Legislature, after being so amended as to require a submission to the popular vote, has been tabled by the House.

Mr. Holt and the South Carolina Spies.

Mr. Holt has written to Gov. Pickens that Anderson must have his mail matter, not occasionally, as caprice may suggest, but regularly; otherwise mail facilities, which are so expensive to the Government, *will be withdrawn from the State.*

A Compliment to the Northwest.

The London *Daily News* of the 27th ult., in an article discussing the agitations at Washington, says: "There is only one body of politicians, of the multitude assembled there, which shows a cheerful steadiness amidst the fluctuations of rumor and of men's moods; and that is the stout band of Republican members from the Northwest."

Cotton-Growing.

ABINGDON, Ill., Jan. 12, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In view of a possible, but I think not probable, division of the United States, it is asked what will the North do for Cotton? I answer, raise it at home. My father raised cotton on his farm, three miles west of Canton, in Fulton county, Ill., between the years 1825 and 1830. The plant did well, producing a good article, which was manufactured into clothes for the family. I picked cotton when a boy, and may not our children do the same, if circumstances require. Our prairie lands will grow cotton as far North as LaSalle in this State, with perhaps as good a yield as the best lands of Georgia.

F. P. F.

More Secession.

The acting Governor of Kansas, G. M. Beebe by name, (it is difficult to keep the run of Kansas Governors, who, like the witches in the play, "come like shadows—so depart"),—sends his message to the Legislature of that Territory in the following solemn strain:

"But, if notwithstanding all that can be done—if the worst must come—having been made the wand with which the magicians of Evil have aroused the storm, it may not be expected Kansas can be an idle watcher of the storm. Intimately identified as her interests are with the perpetuity, progress and prosperity of that Union of States into which she had hoped soon to enter, and take her equal place—while she could but witness a dissolution with feelings other than that of deepest anguish—if God, in his wrath, shall tolerate the worst portent of this tempest of passion, now so fiercely raging—she can, and I trust will, declining identification with either branch of a contending family, tendering to each alike, the olive offering of good neighborship, establish, under a constitution of her own creation, *a government to be separate and independent among the nations,* inviting, as she does a combination of agricultural and mineral resources unsurpassed by any other portion of the world, hers would be, if not the most powerful, the most prosperous government on earth."

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune:

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 17, 1861.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Senate's proceedings to-day have been both significant and important. A resolution was unanimously adopted declaring the purpose of the Senate to pass a Convention bill during the session. Considering the distracted state of the country, it is not probable the time will be fixed for electing delegates earlier than the coming November election, nor will the Convention meet before the first of January next.

STATE APPORTIONMENT.

The apportionment bill was introduced, twice read, ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Tuesday next at 2 o'clock. The bill is admitted by the opposition to be a fair one, and its passage will not be seriously contested.

REGISTRY LAW.

A bill for a registry law was introduced, read twice, and referred. The bill contains substantially the provisions of the New York law with such alterations as its operation in that State suggested and its adaptation to our constitutional requirements.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Lieut. Governor Hoffmann appears to have an instinctive apprehension of the duties of a presiding officer, and already conducts the proceedings of the Senate with precision, grace and dignity.

BANKERS' CONVENTION.

The bankers have been in secret session all day. The wild cats appear to have control, and though only about forty banks are nominally present, the interests of the whole tribe are ably represented. Many propositions have been discussed, but the one generally favored is this: The banks to redeem at not less than one per cent. at three points, viz: Chicago, Springfield and Cairo, in a manner to be prescribed by law; and in return for this "concession," as they call it, they demand practically the legalized suspension of specie payments for twelve months. The truth is, the wild cats are badly frightened, and find themselves between the upper and nether millstones of the merchants and the legitimate bankers, and notwithstanding our present system of banking has received an unexpected endorsement, there is a fair prospect that the General Assembly will, in response to public sentiment, materially if not radically amend it.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

In the House to-day, upwards of seventy-five bills, mostly of a private character, were twice read and referred.

The Apportionment bill was read twice, ordered to be printed and made the special order for to-morrow at two o'clock.

A communication having been received reporting no money in the treasury subject to draft, not even sufficient to pay the postage bills of the two Houses, Mr. Scammon introduced a bill to transfer two hundred thousand dollars of the two mill tax fund to the revenue fund, which was read three times and passed.

POSTPONEMENT OF TAXES.

The bill to postpone the collection of taxes in counties under township organization until the 15th of June, and in all other counties until the 15th of September, was referred to a Special Committee. The bill will probably become a law. The arguments urged in favor of this measure are that though large crops have been made in many parts of the State, it has been impossible to sell and difficult to procure gold, except by paying a heavy premium, and since nearly a half million dollars of the two mill tax fund is lying idle in the Treasury, by transferring it to the revenue fund it may be advantageously used, and thereby the people relieved from paying their taxes for some months.

NEW JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

Mr. Weldon of De Witt introduced a bill several days ago to create out of the 8th a new Judicial Circuit, composed of the counties of Ford, Champaign and Vermillion. The details have not been fully agreed upon.

USURY LAW.

Mr. Church of McHenry introduced an important bill to amend the interest laws of this State, and so facilitate the collection of debts. It provides 1st, Usurious contracts as between the contracting parties and assignees with notice are to be void. 2d, All payments of interest above ten per cent. is to be void as to creditors of the person paying, and an excess may be treated as still his money or property for the purpose of collection of debts against him. 3d, In all suits for the collection of money actually loaned at not more then ten per cent. interest, the plaintiff may recover damages sufficient to cover reasonable attorneys fees.

DOG LAW.

Farmers will be glad to learn that a bill is likely to become a law denying property in dogs. The effect will be to place dogs in the category of wolves and other wild beasts, and render them liable to slaughter when out of the custody of their masters.

CABINET MATTERS.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 16, 1861.

The anti-Cameron men, received powerful reinforcement in the persons of George Opdyke, Hiram Barney, and Judge Hogeboom, of New York City; they are all decidedly opposed to Cameron's appointment and did not hesitate to make their opinion known to the President elect. The same parties express themselves very strongly against compromise propositions. They came here on a friendly visit to Mr. Lincoln with no special intentions. The pressure for Judd is growing tremendous.

A Democratic Protest.

The following from the pen of an able and prominent Democrat of this city, without doubt expresses the sentiments and indicates the position of the great mass of the Democracy of the Northwest relative to the present crisis in the affairs of the country. The writer of it has no disposition to intrude himself before the public and therefore withholds his his name; but if any Democrat desires to know who he is, we are authorized to give him the desired information, and will cheerfully do so upon application being made.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17, 1860.

Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

I was, from my enfranchisement, until the year 1856, a Whig of the Clay and Webster school. The party to which I was attached by education, and the convictions of manhood ceased to exist. New organizations were formed. A second choice became necessary. The Republican party was untried, formed of persons who had belonged to all prior party organizations in the history of the country, and its aim and end comparatively unknown. The Democratic party was an old organization, its principles of a partizan character known, and its authentic utterances were for the Constitution, the Union and the enforcement of the laws. Such were its antecedents, and official promulgations. Accordingly I took my stand against the *new*, and in favor of the most *ancient* organization, of a party character, known to the country. I worked and voted for Buchanan in 1856, for Douglas in the Senatorial contest of 1858, and with the Free State wing of the Democracy in 1860.

The Democracy being divided, and the Republicans united, the inevitable consequence was a victory on the part of the latter. This triumph of the Republican party, which in form at least was constitutional, is now made the *pretext*, by some of the slave States for the dissolution of the Union. The traitors of the slave States have their aiders, abetters and emissaries in the Free States, and especially in the State of Illinois, as is manifest from the action of the recent Democratic State Convention. The question therefore, by party drill, is forced upon each member of the Democratic party of Illinois. "What shall I do under these circumstances?" Shall I give aid and comfort the enemies of my country? Or shall I stand by the Constitution, the treaties and laws of our land? I, for *one*, am *now* ready to answer the question. I will adhere to the Union in adversity, as well as prosperity. What shall be the answer of *other* Union-loving democrats? Will they aid the traitors, or assist in the preservation of the government of our fathers? What is the position of the file leaders of the Illinois Democracy, as promulgated in their convention resolutions? It is this: No State has a *right* to secede from this glorious Union. But some States have seceded, therefore they cannot be *coerced* to remain in the Union. What next? Shall they remain out of the Union? No! What then shall be done to bring them back? The Democratic State Convention advise that the olive branch shall be held out to the seceding States, that the majority shall admit their error, and succumb to the minority, under the penalty of a dismemberment of the empire. The *majority* shall offer *concessions*, WHILE the *minority* are in arms and arming, to resist the Constitution and laws of the Union. Are the majority cravens? Can they be coerced by threats and warlike preparations, on the part of the traitors? If *yes, coercion* assumes a double aspect. The *majority* cannot *coerce* a *minority*, but the minority *can coerce the majority*. Is this the fundamental principle, *thus applied*, which underlies our republican form of government? Or is it the *corner stone* of our institutions, that majorities shall in all cases control? I assume the latter position to be true in theory and in fact. The security of the minority is the constitution of the country. The powers of the government are specifically granted and clearly defined. No majority can overleap the grant. When they do, the Constitution provides adequate remedies. But the simple *fear* of the minority, before any *overt* exercise of power has taken place, by the *act* of the *majority*, who may peradventure control the government, is no cause for nullification, secession, disunion, revolution, or indeed, for any action, tending to disturb the harmonious course of the Federal Government in pursuance of the Constitution treaties, and laws of the Union. There is no need of traitors in this government. If the Constitution is inadequate to the exigencies of our present condition, that instrument, assuming that time would demonstrate the defect, points out a peaceful remedy for the error of, or want of foresight in the framers of that sacred instrument. If the Legislative or Executive departments of the Federal Government have transcended the limits of the Constitution, the remedy by an appeal to the judiciary is ample. If duty has been neglected, or the tenor of our legislation is inimical to the rights or interests of any portion the Union, the remedy is by an appeal to the ballot box, when the questions at issue can be freely, fully and fairly discussed, and the sober second thought of the whole people ascertained. When *their* will is made known, *their* servants will assuredly follow. I therefore take the broad ground that there is *no right* of a constitutional character, which cannot be enforced, and no wrong which cannot be redressed, by a simple appeal to the peaceful remedies provided by the Constitution itself. Why then resort to the force which civil war engenders? There is no necessity for it, unless factious, rebellious and traitorous citizens, compel the Federal Government to adopt the severe alternative of submitting to the will of a factious minority, or enforcing the Constitution and laws with all of the power with which it is clothed. I should, as a citizen, regret the necessity of using force. But if the laws cannot be otherwise maintained it must be used, or our government is at the mercy of a mob or rebellion. Ours is emphatically a government of *law*, and the citizen must obey the sovereign *will*. Force is implied in the organism of the government. The citizen ought to obey and conform to every law. But the factious, the turbulent and the self-willed, do not always render "*tribute to Cæsar.*" When unwilling *they must be coerced*. No man convicted of treason or murder voluntarily submits to the gallows. But the laws coerce him. No convicted thief voluntarily incarcerates himself in a penitentiary cell, but the law compels him to go and stay there. No man voluntarily pays an execution issued upon a judgment rendered against him for a debt he owes another, but the laws of the land use express or implied force to compel him to a performance of duty. Force is not therefore a bugbear to any but the timid, nor a terror to any but the criminal. Away then with nonsense, and let us do our duty in the present national crisis. That duty is a simple one. The Union must be preserved for ourselves and posterity. The Constitution of the country must be maintained. The laws must be enforced against the unwilling. Faction must be put down. Rebellions must be quelled. Treason must be punished. On which side of the question will the people of Illinois be found? For the UNION or the *traitors*? As a democrat, I declare myself for the Union, the Constitution and the laws, and will give my influence and voice in behalf of the incoming Administration. When the treason is subdued, it will then be time enough for the majority to grant liberal and generous terms of peace. Let the people take their stand.

The Springfield Convention.

The following are the most important resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention at Springfield on Wednesday. They are pretty much "point no point," but it will be observed that they are somewhat in advance of the resolutions adopted by the McCormick party of Chicago at North Market Hall, on Monday:

3d. That we deny the Constitutional right of any State or any portion of the people thereof to secede from the Union, and that we are equally opposed to nullification at the North and secession at the South as violative of the Constitution of the United States.

4th. That in the opinion of this Convention the employment of military force by the Federal Government to coerce submission of the seceding States, will inevitably plunge the country in civil war, and entirely extinguish all hope of a settlement of the fearful issues now pending before the country. We therefore earnestly entreat as well the Federal Government as the seceding States to withhold and stay the arm of military power, and on no pretext whatever to bring on the nation the horrors of civil war until the people themselves can take such action as our troubles demand.

That we recognize the power and duty of the Federal Government to protect the property of the United States; and we recognize and declare the duty and power of the Federal Government, through the civil authorities within the jurisdiction of the States, to enforce all laws passed in pursuance of the Constitution; but we distinctly deny that the Federal Government has any Constitutional power to call out the military to execute these laws, within the limits and jurisdiction of any State, except in aid of the civil authorities.

The City Charter.

Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

I am glad you have directed attention to the efforts of a few interested parties to force upon the people of Chicago, by stealth, a new charter. I am told the *Staats Zeitung* has also sounded the alarm. It is time that the voice of our citizens should be heard against the designs of irresponsible persons, who, to subserve interests of their own, which they dare not avow, clandestinely frame a new city charter, or amendments of great materiality to the old one, of which the people of the city are to know nothing until the sanction of the Legislature is obtained, or at least, not until the ultimate passage of the desired act is secured. Such is the plan. Enough is known of its leading features to justify the assertion that it has been devised to gratify the ambition of a few interested persons and not to satisfy the wishes of the majority of the citizens of Chicago.

In the first place, the plan of annexing Bridgeport and Holstein must be greatly obnoxious. It is only two years ago that the city, at least all the Republicans of the city, were excited and indignant at a similar plan of annexation proposed in our Legislature; and it was only by parliamentary tactics that the scheme was defeated. In the face of the demonstrations which were then made, and in the absence of all action of the people in favor of this scheme, will our present members take the responsibility of voting to incorporate these suburbs with the city?

In the second place, it is the design of these plotters to legislate themselves or their friends into office. The boards of public works are to be consolidated, and the new offices are to be filled by the *appointment* of the Governor. And certain offices now filled by the election of the people, are to be filled by the appointment of the Mayor. It is very easy to see the object of the few who are trying to engineer such provisions through the Legislature. They are paving their own way to office without the aid of the people, who never have and probably never would sufficiently appreciate their qualifications to elect them to the offices which they covet.

The spirit of our institutions and our age is that the people themselves shall say directly who they will have to rule over them, and to fill places of trust. In this way only is there any certainty of persons of worth and responsibility being selected.

It would be trying a very dangerous experiment in the game of politics for any of our representatives to vote for a change like this—a change which would destroy, by a stroke of the legislative pen, the most cherished prerogative of the people.

It is enough to condemn this scheme thus secretly concocted, that it has been submitted only to the few who are to be benefitted by its success.

Should any of our Representatives aid in any way the carrying out of such a plan, they will find there will be a day of reckoning when their cheated and outraged constituents will hold them to a strict account. H. N. S.

Warlike Rumors East.

The Boston *Journal* publishes a rumor which prevailed at Montpelier, Vermont, last week, to the effect that Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts had written to Gov. Fairbanks of Vermont, by special messenger, that he had received reliable information of the organization of a force for the avowed purpose of seizing the Federal Capital before the fourth of March, and urging the latter to raise five thousand men as the quota of Vermont to resist such movement.

As pertinent to the above, we copy the following from the New Bedford *Standard*:

TROOPS TO BE RAISED TO BE SENT TO WASHINGTON.—We hear rumors to the effect that requisitions are shortly to be made upon the Governors of this State and Maine for troops to be sent to the Federal Capital. It is also currently reported about town this forenoon that Colonel Wardrop of this city has been in consultation with the authorities at Boston, and that he is the bearer of dispatches from the Executive of this State to that of Maine.

THE SPRINGFIELD ARSENAL.—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says: "While 135,000 guns have been sent South from the Springfield Armory during last year, something like 120,000 still remain, and a better description of weapon than those sent away. The guns of the latest model, with Maynard primers, are taken up for the militia of the several States, North and South, as fast as they can made.

ON ACCOUNT OF WEATHER.—The Carnival of the South Side skating park stands postponed until Saturday evening.

THE STANDING ARMY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

MESSAGE OF GOV. PICKENS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Jan. 7, 1861.

To the Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives:

The Convention has passed resolutions authorizing the Governor to raise two regiments of enlisted men—one regiment for a service of twelve months, and the other of six months. Under these resolutions, I have commissioned officers from 1st Lieutenant down to 3d Lieutenant, and in one instance I have commissioned a Captain to raise immediately an artillery company. To make it as little expensive as possible to the State, I have for the present confined myself to the appointment of these officers. Perhaps it may not be necessary to enlist for the second regiment.

The Convention also, by resolution, authorizes the Governor to call immediately into service companies, with their officers, somewhat on the principle of volunteers, and to form them into a regiment by appointing of field officers. I have made a call of this kind for one regiment at present, and appointed Col. Maxcy Gregg, a brave and able officer, to command it. A portion of this company is in actual position on Sullivan's Island, and other companies for it are rapidly arriving. This regiment is for six months. If a regiment of men enlisted for twelve months be raised, it will require about $200,000 to equip and support it.

The regiment for six months, under Colonel Gregg, will be at an expense of about $100,000. If the other regiment of enlisted men for six months be found necessary, it will be an additional expense of $100,000.

I therefore most respectfully recommend that some provision be made for the support of these regiments in such manner as the wisdom of the Legislature may adopt. I recommend also that the bill which is before the Legislature, entitled "a bill for the establishment of a Coast Police for South Carolina," be passed. This, it is supposed, will involve an expense of $150,000.

The act passed to provide an armed military force may involve an expenditure of $50,000, and provision has been made for raising $400,000 more for the purchase of arms and munitions. These several sums amount to $1,400,000. It is hoped that circumstances may arise which will give a pacific settlement to our difficulties, and if so, every reasonable endeavor shall be made to prevent the expenditure of the whole amount; but the more certain way to produce a pacific turn to events is, to be thoroughly prepared to meet any emergency.

F. W. PICKENS.

Symptoms in the West and North-West.

While the people of the South are agitating, and those of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New England are talking as though they were the whole country, private accounts from the Western and Northwestern States show that the most intense excitement prevails beyond the Alleghanies and on the lakes with respect to the crisis by which the country is agitated. The cry "The Union must and shall be preserved" exists there still in its fullest integrity, and sturdy citizens look ominously at their rifles, as though they might speedily be called into requisition as an *ultima ratio* to settle difficulties. Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana and Ohio scout the idea that the mouths of the Mississippi can by any possibility be closed, or rendered less free than they now are; and even in Missouri we are told that clubs exist ready to rally at the shortest notice in behalf of the jeoparded interests of the country. Threats are low rather than loud, but the more serious and heartfelt for that; and the mere rumor that the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln at Washington would be prevented, has aroused Democrats and Republicans alike to indignation. It is to be devoutly hoped that the issues before the people may be settled pleasantly, and that all parts of the country alike will scout the idea of civil war. But it is manifest that if so dire a calamity should befall us, a large portion of Northern hostile sentiment would find its nucleus around the sturdy pioneers of the Western States, who seem to be taken least into account at the present moment.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE CITY.

CITY MISSION.—Between $400 and $500 were realized from the late Festival and Tableaux of the City Mission.

BURGLARY.—A few nights since the dwelling of Mr. Fassett, daguerrean artist on the West Side was entered and ransacked. The silver ware fell a booty to the prowlers.

HARPER FOR FEBRUARY.—Messrs. Norris & Hyde at 102 Madison street, have Harper for February.

NEW SCALE PATENT.—S. S. Hitchcock, an old and practical scale maker of this city, has just had patented what he considers an important improvement in the scales.

WYMAN THE WIZARD.—There is a rush at Kingsbury Hall to see Wyman the Wizard, and deservedly, for he sends everybody away from Kingsbury Hall in most pleasant humor.

CONFIDENCE IN THE CLERGY.—The *Democrat* lately adopted a column of Dr. Bellows' sermon on the Crisis as a leading article. As the Fakir used to remark "'Tis a very good vay, if so how you doesn't see how it is done."

WINTER.—That most accomplished and skillful artist, William Winter, is fitting up a studio in Larmon Block. He has hosts of friends here who will be glad to hear the news.

FIREMEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—At the late annual meeting of this Association, the following officers were re-elected for the ensuing: President, John T. Edwards; Vice-President, C. P. Bradley; Treasurer, C. N. Holden; Secretary, P. P. Wood.

ART STUDIES.—Let all lovers of art avail themselves of the present rare opportunity to examine and study superb works of art in the "Heart of the Andes" and in the Art Exhibition. Visit both places and secure season tickets.

COLLECTING TAXES.—The City Collector is busily calling in delinquent and tardy tax-payers. We have not as yet heard of but few Disunionists who resist coercion in this matter, though the new doctrine of Secession is expanding so rapidly that no one can tell where it will end, and there may come to be many like our correspondent who defines his position in another column.

A SPLENDID FREIGHT BUSINESS.—No less than this can be indicated by the fact reported to us by a passenger, that between Crestline and this city, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad a day or two since, he counted *sixteen* heavy freight trains, nine bound East, and seven bound West.

BREAD FOR WHISKY.—It is hard to compress so many lessons on the beauties of being under the dominion of poor whisky, into less space than is occupied by the fact that Geo. Harris, a poor inebriate was taken into custody yesterday for the larceny of a lot of Mechanical Bakery tickets, which he was disposing of for liquor.

CHICAGO CURLING CLUB.—Quite an attractive feature of the amusements on the ice yesterday was the first game of curling by the Chicago Curling Club, which was played on the river between Lake and Wells street bridges. The novelty of this "simple, dextrous, social game," drew together a large crowd of on-lookers, to the most of whom it was entirely new. The ice was rather rough, but there were some excellent players among our Scotch friends.

MINISTRY AT LARGE.—If any person wants a job of Carpenter or Painter's work done cheap and well, I can send them hands for either who will be thankful to work for almost anything, until Spring opens. I have also a capital Swedish man to do chores. Apply to Robert Collyer, Minister at Large, 169 Randolph street. Office hours 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

LARCENIES.—Martin Kilroy, a bad boy, was held to bail yesterday for entering the Scammon School House, while the School was in session and stealing an overcoat belonging to the Principal, Mr. Wentworth, and two coats belonging to scholars. He was committed in default of $300 bail.

John Powers, a Kilgubbenite, was caught in the act of carrying off iron bars. One hundred and forty-seven pounds of iron were found in his possession, valued at eight dollars. He was held for trial in the sum of $300 bail.

SENT TO JAIL.—John Hennessy *alias* George Boyle, Patrick Welch, and John Kelley, were arrested for robbing the store of John Geary, No. 40 Wells street, of some $500 worth of clothing, have been sent to jail for trial.

Yesterday afternoon, at the classic locality of Kilgubbin, the old queen-bee of this thieving crew, one Mrs. Kelley, and mother of the above-named John, was arrested at her domicil, and with her, Peter Flinn and Patsey Ragin. Still more of the plunder was found and identified. These parties have all of them been in this line of business until this, their late failure and involuntary assignment of assets to the detectives.

CHICAGO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Ninth Annual Festival,
AT THE
BRIGGS HOUSE,
Thursday Evening, January 17, 1861.

The printers of this city for nine years past have never failed in any recurrence of the of the birth-day of Franklin to make the occasion memorable with a Ball and Banquet of the first order in that class of entertainments, and the excellent and most successful affair at the Briggs House last evening fully sustained their reputation and antecedents in this respect.

Great credit is due to the managers themselves for securing in every detail resting with them every desired feature. The company was large, and select, and harmonious. Mine hosts, Messrs. Tucker & Co. gave a superb bill of fare, which we warrant the job compositor's mouth water as he set it up, for it is full of good things. Here is a specimen brick or two:

GAME.—Wild Goose, Teal Ducks, Wild Turkey, Prairie Chicken, Partridge, Mallard Ducks, Venison, with Jelly, Roast Quail, Broiled Rabbit, Broiled Squirrel, Grouse, Brant, Broiled Quail, on Toast.

PASTRY.—Steamed Jenny Lind Pudding, Champagne Sauce, Baked Lemon Custard Pudding, Cold Sauce, Apple Pie, Meat Pie, Squash Pie, Blackberry Pie, Maccaroons, Fine Jumbles, Rum Jelly, Wine Jelly, Brandy Jelly, Calves' Foot Jelly, Jelly Rollards, Delicate Cake, Charlotte Russe, Bavarian Cream. Lady Fingers, Sponge Drops, French Kisses, Fruit Cake, Iced Pound Cake, Bessis, a la Vanilla, Lemon Ice Cream.

The tables were elegantly spread and adorned, and among the ornaments were the following, all in the highest style of the confectioner's art:

Birth Place of Franklin, Old Oak Tree, Nugo Temple, Temple of Fame, Pyramid—Cornucopia, Basket of Flowers, Chantilla Baskets, Pyramid of Harps, Pyramid of Macaroons, Veiled.

At a little before 9 o'clock, the company having assembled in the parlors, the Great Western Band Struck up a March of Gungl's and the entire forces bore down for an attack upon the tables. The President of the Chicago Typographical Union, A. M. Talley, the veteran foreman of the *Democrat* office, occupied the Chair at the head of the table, supported on his right by John M Farquhar, Esq., President of the National Typographical Union.

Plates were laid for about two hundred, and nearly that number of gentlemen and ladies sat down, the latter being always included in the invitations and expectations of the printers on these occasions. At the left of the President sat Rev. Henry Cox, of this city, who invoked the blessing, after which came the attack upon the edibles.

There are a series of exceedingly neat professional puns that might come in happily just here, but we regret to believe they have all been used before, we may only hint that the original happy discovers of such terms of art, applicable to printers' feasts, as "fat takes," and "setting matter solid," and having no room left for a "thin space," and "plenty of *pi*," &c., &c., must have enjoyed a happy consciousness of a very neat thing accomplished, but that was years ago, more's the pity.

After the plates were removed amid the lighter skirmishing with filberts and raisins the President opened the second stage of the Banquet, for which we regret we know of none better than the stout old veteran phrase "feast of reason." Letters were read from various parties as follows: William Floyd, President of the Baltimore Typographical Union, gave with his letter the following toast:

Chicago and Baltimore—May they be united in the cause of truth and justice, and ever hold out the beacon light to our weary fellow craftsmen.

J. C. Fanzoni, of Washington D. C. Typographical Union responded by letter sent him to be present, and gave,

"*Union of States, and the Union of Printers.*"—Let the people *stick* to the one, and the craft *stand* up to the other, and liberal institutions and well organized labor will *rule* the world."

In the same vein and intent, James Cox, President of the Boston Printers Association, sent the following capital toast:

"*The Prairie State.*"—To her gallant chieftain the Union now holds as the greatest *sucker* (succor) in time of need.

A letter was read also from Wm. Cullen, President of the Toronto Typographical Society, and from C. Barney of Davenport, Iowa. The latter sent the following:

"*The National Typographical Union.*—May it never be dissolved."

The List of regular toasts next succeeded, with which we can only give the names of those who responded, the latter generally in excellent style and spirit:

REGULAR TOASTS.

1.—*The Occasion we Celebrate*;—The remembrance of our Patron Saint and the Love Feast of the Craft.
Music........................"Hail to the Chief."
Response by Mr. A. C. Cameron of the Chicago *Times*.

2.—*The National Typographical Union*;—May its deliberations always be wise and harmonious.
Music........"We're a Band of Brothers."
Response by Pres't. J. M. Farquhar, of the National Typographical Union.

3.—*The Federal Government*;—May its authority never be abrogated, nor the estates of the realm be brood less.
Music.............."Hail Columbia."
Response by C. C. Flint, of the Chicago *Democrat*.

4.—*The Ladies*;—In their presence, domestic life receives its noblest happiness, and the Banquet its highest charm.
Music......"My Love is but a Lassie Yet."
Response by Rev. Henry Cox.

5.—*The Press*;—Its power, reposing in the hands of the gentleman, the scholar and the patriot, may it continue to mark the progress of time with the footprints of civilization.
Music............"Marsellaise Hymn."
Response by Wm. Bross, of the Chicago TRIBUNE.

6.—*Chicago*;—The mart where Agriculture stores the grain of the world; the Cathedral in which is hymned the *anvil*-chorus of mechanical science and art.
Music......"Great Western Quickstep."
Response by Col. Eastman, of the Chicago *Post*.

The closing scene upon which the envious reporter looked, was that of a brilliantly lit hall, where very many good looking couples were joining in what Mr. Swiveller might call "*the mazy*," with very much of an air of oblivion as to the passage of the hours, to the furtherance of which the admirable music of the Great Western Band seemed to be adding a great deal. It was excellently well done by the Typos all throughout.

Coan & Ten Broeke's Carriage Manufactory.

We have before referred to the extensive Carriage Manufactory of Messrs. Coan & Ten Broeke, at No. 43 Randolph street, who are in much repute among all who have occasion to use and appreciate carriage work. Some of the finest private carriages and lighter vehicles in the city are from their establishment, and for any class of the same, from the heaviest express wagon to the lightest trotting sulkey they have the patterns, the workmen, and the material to insure the highest success. They use the choicest and most carefully selected eastern timber, and have such facilities for procuring, direct from the most celebrated manufacturers, the best description of iron work, &c., that the great advantage is offered to parties here desiring a first class piece of work, in their line, to have it made under their own eye and after their own selection of patterns and designs. The success of Messrs. Coan & Ten Broeke abundantly demonstrates that they are appreciated. Now is the time to send them orders for Spring work.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.—At the Depository of Messrs. Church, Goodman & Kinney, No. 51 Lasalle street, they are in receipt of several beautiful little volumes, the latest issues of the American Tract Society of Boston. These are: Ruined Cities of the East; Jerusalem and its Environs; The Morning Star; The Bible Hour; Cain and Patsey; Stories About the Heathen; and a new volume of Sermons, by Rev. E. N. Kirk, elegantly gotten up on tinted paper. These volumes are as attractive, one and all, as the neatest of mechanical detail, and the taste of printer and binder can make them.

LECTURE ON THE HOLY LAND.—Let none miss the chance of hearing Bishop Simpson's lecture to-night, on the Holy Land, at Metropolitan Hall. He speaks from personal acquaintance and observation, and his well known power as one of the most eloquent of modern preachers, must invest it with peculiar charms. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at 65 Washington street, or at the door.

Secession News.

MR. EDITER—

Mi oppinyun is that sorsiety duznt git forrud so much slo by digrees, as sudy bi jerks, particularly the latter. Woznt it a *jerk* wen Marten Luthr commenced with the Dite ov Worms and cum to the Reffymashin. Wot was it, I ask, wen Columbus discuvered that there wos two sides to the world question, but a jerk? an didnt Cromwile jerk 'em mutch if not moar in his time? And didnt we jerk Marm Brittanica in the revolushun, outen her boots ennamostly?

Nothink has been attained in enny age withouten this ere saim. Saim as chickings wich havin growed inter the *egg, perdoo, sub roshy*, as the dancing master says, suddinly ☞ chipps the shell ☜ Thats wot grate fokes do into this world, and the figger will do ter study. It's mine but not patented. Yes, sir "*chippin the shel*" is the watch woard ov all progriss.

This is an aig big with passin events. Steme-Telly-graff, Railroad, Coal Ile, Hos cars, Niddie-thredders, spring close pins,—all arrove airlier in the ceutry, prepairing the way, like it wos Jon the Baptis, for the gret comin idee witch it hav arrove, *chipped the shel*—SESESSHIN!

Didnt the world bile with the pent up idee wen we wos gittin our libbaties in 7ty sicks. Wot but that underlize Magney Charty and the Bi laws ov moast Debatin Societies—self guvernment, self rulin; not carin a darn for nobody outside; every tub onto its own bottom. This wos the idee but the world woant reddy for it befoar. An it didnt cum gradooal, or likely it woodnt have growd. Imagin a chicking growin befoar the hatching period withouten no shel onto him. How mutch wood poletry cost under sitch succumstancis. Where i ask it wood be yer Shanghais, Brummery Pootery, Dawkens, and many more witch I do not remember them, but ask yer foul fancyears.

No sir, things ov that natoor must be growd befoar chippin the shel, so was SESESSHIN.

And the world will cum to it. Jest now its like a nu bate, and hurts some; them has to agnolidge the *corn* wich has the saim (parding the goak.) Bimeby it will becum essier, will Sesesshin, and wen the chicking gits his shell off and pix up a few crums it will be all rite.

It sutes me now. Wot are nashuns but individooals bi wholesale wich is the saim at retail, and *Sesesshin* is a bote that fits evry leg.

I'm tryin it on.

For sevvral wicks past, corrispondins of a pussunal carricktor has bin passin between me an City Mashil Lossin. *He roat all the letters*, an prepaid his postig in human stile. Ov that i don't complano, and i like tu here ov the Mashil that he's well and chipper. But the stile ov his communicashins wich were printed blanx i generally aproved ov, an the spellin, but ov the subjick matter less so.

He roat wood i pay my tax pussonal. I replide not a word. I was considerin *Sesesshin*. He roat again, likewise a blanx, if i woodn't call at the City Mashil's offis, an hinted i mite du wus. I kep mi resurv to miself; I was debatin *Sesesshin*.

The nex time City Mashil Lossin grew less mild bi sum considdable an hinted i mite ketch it, if i didn't shel out that tacks, not kwotin his wuds ov course, wich were in blank, Bi his time I had maid up mi mind and sez i to Miss Jepsome (she was Jemima in the Elgin catastrofe) "mi mind's maid up—air we Roamings?"

Then she said we wor, catching mi meening. Then sez i in the same strain, kwoton of course,

tew be a Roaming's
greater than a king.

And cant a king do as he pleases. Sez i "seppyrate sovrinty for me and no taxis." Jemima gave me her Ballymore petticoate and I nailed it to a close pole onto the wood house. *I had decided on Secesshin.*

This was "*Chippin the shel.*"

I shet the frunt gait, having ordered the butcher to send home our dinner for two days shed, i fastened Roaver, mi dog, (he's clere bull) into a century box commanding the entrance to the woodhouse. Sez i, "every man's house is his cassle," and then waited to hear from City Marshil Lossin his *ultymatum*.

I heerd Roaver growl, and by this discuvvered a man in a blue cap and hang dog look, besides brass letters "Polis" in the wood shed; I challenged him, and said what was he thare for. He called to me to come out, I was in the buttery window, wich it commanded best the approaches, bein a masked buttery bi reason ov the close horse and towils.

Sez he, "I summun yu, sashsari on yure premyses, and levy on these here wosh tubs, likewise cook stove, saw hoss, and tu sithes, all along ov that tacks."

Sez i to miself, "Go ware glory waits yer, then remember me," an i jumps outer the buttery winder and sez i to him, "benited mortal, haint it chipped yit?" and sez he, "not a chip." Sez i, aint the shell broke the slitest?" an he said it wasn't, addin with an oath, "you'd besster shell out, mister."

Then i expoundid to him *Sesesshin* accordin to the polittikle gospil of the aig. I told him i had seceded from the gineral goverment, that we had had sum dealins wonst, but it wos ov a nature ov a volunteer pardnership, an had expired by lymmittashun; the lymmit bein jest ware either pardner choosis, witch it wos me in this case.

Sez i, "benited individgual, du yu still owe allegence to the powers that be?"

Then sez he, "not a allegence, but they owe me for sevral weaks time, citty orders bein ov no ackount for grosseries and sich."

Sez i, "du yu mene to sta in the union, betwixt yureself an guverment?"

Sez he, "du yu mene to pa yure tacks, or shal i kart off these ere traps?" (Blind retch.)

Then i see he wos obdurate, and behind the aig, wich i pitted him mutch therefor. Then i retired to the buttery. Sez i "sick im Roaver," and Roaver he seezed him bi the leg. The man he winct an turned to hit Roaver. Then sez i, thru the buttery winder:

"Retched poleesman, let us cum to turms."

Then he sez, "Turms be ——," an hit at Roaver with his club.

Then sez i, "Hold on! No COERSHIN! Let thare be no bludshed. I will call off Roaver, an yu let go them tubs; i will send a commishun consisting ov Jerrymire and a wite flag to the citty guvernment, and make terms for a peaceful sepparashun."

Sez he, "Wich?"

Sez i, "its evident we cant liv together eny longer, i an this citty. Lets us peaceably seppyrate. The world is wide; go, baan insek, as uncle Tobi sez."

Then i called on Roover are the policeman he lay down them tubs, likewise the rest of his levying war onto me, (as it was no less, i havin seceedid,) and went down town: i thort i saw him snigger as he left the plais, so i have put the 'premisis onto a war footing. An old waggin have been drawn into the offing, and acrost the carrig way. Myself and mi boy Jerrymire as milks the cow and does chores reliev gard alternately, and chaliege all approaches in to us. We don't allow no bills brot to the house, and i have seezed mi share on the city proparty by orderin Jerrymire to dig up a lamp poast and transplant the same inter the front yard. Yis, the shel is chipped, sound the fief, bit the drum. Independence da has cum. We have estabilshed a seppyrate household. We hav no allegince for we have seseeded, and sink or swim our independins is declared.

Hense 4th i pays no taxis. It is the idee or the aig chippin the shel. Seppyrate indiviguoal suvvrins and no goverment at all. This here is millenial, and nothinck else. Presently yu shal see the Happi Family, leperds lying down with lams, and a little child leading cockchafers, and much moar. Rejoicin in the site of the new polittiele dispensashun an payin no taxis, mendin no roads, and doin as we please, i am waitin to hear from City Marshil Lossin. Menewhile i am,

Independently yours,
JOSHUA JEPSOME.

MADAME FABBRI.—The second concert of this celebrated Prima Donna of the Academy of Music in New York, is announced for this evening in Bryan Hall, and will doubtless draw a large audience. Madame Fabbri will appear in some of those operatic scenes, in which she achieved such a brilliant and complete success. The stage has been fitted up with all the necessary sceneries, and will present a fine appearance. The orchestra and chorus will be a great addition. We copy the following notice from the N. Y. *Musical Times*:

We have had occasion to judge a Piccolomini, a Speranza, a Cava dori, a Gazzaniga, and many others, who were heralded with a great flourish of trumpets, before their debut, but whose names and praises materially subsided thereafter. If one of these possessed a voice, she knew not how to use it; if another was naive, and a good actress, she lacked a voice; if a third was capable of singing, she was *passe*; and if another still was young, she failed to unite in her person corresponding requisite advantages, &c. But in Madame Fabbri, we are free to declare, that we have an *ensemble*, which, indeed, at the present day, is seldom found.

We have in her a splendid voice—young, fresh, powerful and sympathetic; we have in her the cultivated and experienced artist, uniting fine vocalization with a great dramatic power and an attractive appearance on the stage—withal a most amiable and excellent lady; and hence it is that we hail with peculiar satisfaction the prospect of once, again witnessing at the opera, the triumphs of one whom all will acknowledge as a Queen of the lyric and dramatic stage.

FEBRUARY HARPER.—The February number of Harper's Magazine has been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street, who will have the Tribune Almanac for 1861 at half-past ten to-day.

Professor Youman's Lecture.

There was a fair attendance at Metropolitan Hall last evening to hear Professor Youman's lecture, before the Young Men's Association, the "Greatest Revolution of History." The following is an outline of his remarks:

I take up the matter of the battle of ideas, but not upon blood-stained battle-fields; rather the strife of darkness with light. The tendency of civilization is shown by the history of the past to be from the immaterial to the material and practical. I believe in the pre-destined progress of man. The present age is made what it is by its materiality and the workers in the realm of matter-of-fact. Egyptian civilization made its noblest conquests in the field of abstraction; its noblest monuments were monuments to sheer uselessness. There has been a gradual change going on in this direction. Kings are but effigies of what they were; imagination has given up the reins to utility.

In the department of ideas and mental activity it is disputed whether the moderns or ancients should claim pre-eminence. But when we question the latter as to their personal existence and the myriad laws of the universe, their answer is but the unintelligible jargon of infancy and ignorance. Surrounded by the strange mysteries and unexplained phenomena of nature, man desires to penetrate her secrets and have everything explained. This was not wanting in the darker ages. Man questions by an innate law of his nature—but often answers without law or reason. Ask the Ancient what lightning is. He replies, "A stroke from the arm of Jupiter." Ask the Modern the same question and he answers that it is the result of electricity in the heavens. Ask the Ancient how to obtain protection from the lightnings stroke and he tells you to offer prayers to Jupiter. The Modern points you to lightning-rods and non-conductors. Ask the Ancient why the man dies when sent to the bottom of a well where damps have accumulated. He tells you that it is habited by a basalisk whose breath destroys life. Ask your child how you shall prevent the destruction of your life and he answers, put down a lighted candle, pump in pure air, etc. Ask the Ancient, and he says keep out of harm's way, fill the well or cellar up. Why have the Ancients failed in these material things? Their capacity of mind is shown to be equally as good as ours; they were up to our standard of shrewdness and smartness. They find the want to be in their methods of operation. The Ancients labored after the ideal and unapproachable, forgetting the more useful, while the greatest revolution in history is found in the gradual change that has been wrought in the direction of ideas. It was not made suddenly. We observe that the poets preceded the philosophers—poetry came before the researches of reason—dreaming and rhapsodies about how things got into being came long, very long, before cool search after the same thing. Where the dreamers and poets left off the philosophers began. They followed up the train of thought they had started. They first said water was the primal cause of all because it permeated all material substance and flowed in streams and floated in cloud and air. Then air, then fire. But after all they were found to be wrong.

Then came Plato, with another great cause. He kept a school in Greece. He had a geometrical or mathematical origin for all things. There was always an attempt to harmonize the real with the unreal, the substantial with the unsubstantial.

The old philosophers had not the least difficulty in creating a complete world, a vast universe. They did it with a single thought—and it was perfectly satisfactory—*to themselves*. Of course they could not be mistaken. They supposed that thought was omnipotent and could dive down into the bowels of the earth and bring up the secrets God had planted there. They had no idea that the earth was but a place to educate mind. They understood that nature abhorred a vacuum, and that a pump could be constructed to lift water to a certain distance. But when called upon to say why it could go no higher, they could not answer. The same with the planetary system. They readily saw the stars, and found out that they moved. Then they said they were necessarily fastened together. They could hear their music—"the music of the spheres." Aristotle's Theory of Astronomy was here quoted by the lecturer.

But presently came Kaempfer, with his elliptical orbits, and exploded the Greek dogmas. And after him, Newton, and the discovery of the laws of gravitation. At this age the whole phenomena of external nature was mere pomp of the human mind founded upon the bauble, power of thought.

Plato on the essence of thought, was here given *in ex-tenso*, with the opinion of that sage that the external world was inexplicable.

Plato, therefore, constructed a philosophy of the world and left the material and outward world out of it. It is amazing to see how long it was before a man came and began to move in the right direction. To illustrate, behold the art of grinding grain for food, which is of remotest origin, cotemporaneous with civilization. It was done with two huge stones in the hands of slaves. Homer tells us that in the times of Helen of Troy, it took twelve slaves during all the day and night to grind sufficient grain for food for the Court of Ulysses. In the fifth century commenced the infection of paganism with Christianity, the war of spirit with matter. These were the questions discussed: "Do angels speak Greek or Hebrew?" "How many angels would stand on a needle-point and not crowd each other uncomfortably?" etc., etc. At a later day, in one of the universities of Europe, the following was gravely debated upon: "If a hog is led to market by a man with a rope around the neck of the hog, is the animal taken to market by the rope or the man?"

The Revolution—the greatest of history—was when men began to think of matter, not of mind and abstractions. Bacon was the first great exponent of the inductive method of reading nature—of the inductive science. He was the first utilitarian—the very opposite of Plato, the speculator. Bacon's system sent men back to nature to think favorably and lovingly of the external world. But still we have a good deal of the ancient left among us.

There exists a force, a principle, which fills, pervades, and charges everything. It flows everywhere. It is electricity. If the mind of the ancients was so great, why did they not discover it? It is because it was below the surface, where they never went. They knew that loadstone attracted. They made it sacred, and laid it away. They said if it lost its power goat's blood would re-charge it. It was 1746 before the Lyden jar was discovered. It was a shocking event in more ways than one. In the same year, Peter Collet gathered all that was known on the subject and sent to Benjamin Franklin. He commenced working. We have next the discovery of galvanism, electro-galvanism, in 1837 the electro-magnetic telegraph of Prof. Morse, the steam engine, Davie's safety lamp, alcohol, chloroform. So much for labor.

BUFFALO MEAT.—It is classical. It hath the smack of romance about it, the flavor of wild prairies, wild Indians, and half-wild pioneers, and wild scampers after wild buffalo,—Buffalo meat. One could write a column on its suggestions, and it really recalls quite a library of American novels wherein the buffalo meat is a staple article. But even more than this is called to mind by the chunk of dried buffalo hump before us, for we have been told how a Kansas settler brought it a weary two hundred miles to the nearest public conveyance, and has brought it to this market in the hope that he may sell it and carry home bread to his family, and clothing that they need. He has a quantity for this purpose at A. J. Hoagland's, No. 124 South Water street, where we trust our readers will find him out and buy him out, and the sooner release him for his journey homeward. The article he brings is very choice of its kind and should meet with a quick sale.

☞ Glycerine Cream will cure chapped hands, A beautiful article is made by Sargent, Apothecary, State and Randolph street.

JACKSON GREYS ATTENTION!—You are notified to appear at Kinzie Hall, this Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, without fail. All the young men of the city are invited to be present and join. By order, J. H. CLYBOURN, Captain.

☞ D. B. DeLand & Co. employ a new process in refining the Saleratus manufactured by them. This process is a recent discovery, and is declared by chemists and scientific men to be the most effectual method known. It is in use at no other establishment in this country. Saleratus, to be healthful and wholesome, must be perfectly free from impurities. De Land & Co.'s Saleratus is perfectly pure. For sale by all good grocers. Manufactured by D. B. De Land & Co., Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y. Sold at wholesale by dealers in Chicago and Milwaukee.

A CARD.—Mr. Fred. W. Thayer, Druggist and Apothecary, would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he will remove in a few days from his old stand corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, to the new and elegant store under the Sherman House, corner of Randolph and Clark streets. He would also tender his thanks to his friends for their liberal patronage for the past four years, and hopes by strict personal attention at his new store, to still continue to receive their approbation, as well as that of the generous public. ja17 1w

SOMETHING NEW.—Messrs. Snyder & Higgins, Nos. 123 and 125 Dearborn street, furnish board and extra meals, at lowest living rates. Young men, clerks and others, can have their meals at their rooms if they choose, or board at the eating house for less than is paid for first-class day board, securing every luxury of the season. Prices reduced to suit the times. Call and see. ja16-12t

☞ Go to John Jones's, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired.

☞ Call on DuBois at 103 Dearborn street, basement of Portland Block, and get your Sign Painting done cheaply. dec19-24t

☞ See advertisement of J. F. Brierly in another column. It is, as it states, something new. ja9-20t

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. se5-ly

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 10th inst., at Bishop Duggan's house, by the Rev. Doctor Butler, JOHN O'NEILL and AMELIA FARVLING MONTGOMERY, both of Chicago, Ill.

In this city, on the night of Dec. 31st, 1860, at the house of Dr. Wm. B. Farrell, West Lake street, by M. N. Lord, Pastor of the First Christian Church, Miss EUNICE A. WRIGHT, of Chicago, Ill., and Mr. CLARK LATHROP, of Milwaukee, Wis.

DIED.

In this city, on the 14th inst., of Croup, WILLIE, only child of Dr. Wm. and Caroline Todd, aged 6 months and 14 days.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

At Virgil, Kane County, Ill., Jan. 11th, FANNY, wife of Edmund Wallace, aged 45 years.

Mrs. Wallace was the mother of sixteen children, twelve of whom are now living. She was a native of New Brunswick.

☞ Papers in New Brunswick please copy.

At West Lebanon, N. H., on the 10th inst., O. B. HADDOCK, late Professor in Dartmouth College, and brother of B. F. and E. H. Haddock, of this city.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

LOST—On the 17th inst., near the corner of Van Buren street and Wabash avenue, a Lady's Fur Mitten. The finder will confer a favor on the owner by leaving it at this office. ja18x1t

WANTED—A first class Cook at No. 17 Congress street. None need apply but those well recommended. ja18x1t

WANTED—Board by a single gentleman in a first-class private family. Address, stating terms, at the office of this paper. ja18x1t

WANTED.—The advertiser would like a situation as Foreman on a good Farm. Is fully competent to take the entire charge, if desired. Accommodations needed for a small family. Address "E. H.," Chicago Post Office. ja18x2t

WANTED—Furnished Sleeping Rooms, without board, in a private family on the North Side, by two young men. Good references given. Also, to exchange for groceries, meat or board, a wagon, which will be made to order. Address "O. N. R.," Tribune Office. ja18x1t

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms, with Board, can be procured at the Waverly House, 237 State street, for $3.50 per week. Day Board $2.50 per week. Transient $1.00 per day. ja18x2t D. S. POTTER, Proprietor.

RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—Parties wishing to engage in a profitable business will find it to their advantage to call at 44 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, or address P. O. Box 3871. ja18x1t

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of Boyce & Bro., Contractors and Builders, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. NELSON BOYCE, HOWARD BOYCE. Chicago, January 17th, 1861. ja18x3t

DR. DAVIES, having removed from Dr. Shipman's to 59 S. Clark street, Op. Sherman House, Continues his Office Hours from 9 to 10 A. M. and 12 to 1 P. M. and 3 to 5 P. M. At Residence, corner Green and Madison street, 8 A. M. and 1 to 2 P. M. ja18x2t

STOUFFER & TREGO,
DEALERS IN
LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, &C.,
South Clark Street, Chicago,
Have on hand a large and well assorted stock of every thing in their line, to which they solicit the attention of country dealers and builders. All letters of inquiry or orders by mail will be promptly responded to. Cars loaded at our yard for any place free of charge. Yard one block south of Michigan Southern Freight Depot. P. O. Box 1122.

TO RENT.—The large and convenient brick building at the corner of State and Adams streets, now occupied as a Stable and Riding Gallery by G. G. Sutherland, Esq., is offered for rent, with possession from the 1st of May next. The location is central and the building suitable for a manufacturing establishment of almost any kind, and will be fitted up to order if required. For particulars apply to J. W. WAUGHOP, or CLAFLIN & FAY, No. 63 Clark street, or SAMUEL McCARTY, Aurora, Ill.

REAL OLD FASHIONED MUSIC.—CONTINENTAL HARMONY, Price 75 cts. Lovers of genuine old-fashioned music will find in this book all the choicest gems of the past. It contains the best pieces of nearly every volume of American Psalmody issued since 75, with Anthems, Quartets and Choruses, adapted to the use of Choral Societies and social gatherings. Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

BREWSTER HOUSE,
FREEPORT, ILL., Jan. 1st, 1861.
CHAS. L. NOBLE:
Yours of the 28th at hand, desiring to be informed of the cost of burning Kerosene Oil as compared to Gas at $4 per m. For my hotel the Gas Bill was, for the month of November, $120.80, less five per cent., leaving $114.76. I commenced using Kerosene and Fluid on the 15th of December last, and to the 31st of December have consumed

19½ Gallons Kerosene at 90c.....$17.10
Freight on above.....40
3 Gallons Fluid at 50c.....1.50

In all NINETEEN DOLLARS for sixteen days, making a difference per month of
$76.76.
The Kerosene produces a beautiful soft light. The Billiard Table Lamps are a perfect success. I can recommend them. J. W. HUMPHREY, Agent.

Comments on the above not necessary. Call and get you Kerosene and Lamps at the Lamp and Oil Emporium.
NO. 122 LAKE STREET.

FOR THE BATH.
Lawrence's Bath Straps,
Lawrence's Bath Gloves,
Lawrence's Flesh Gloves,
Flesh and Bath Brushes,
Turkish Bathing Towels,
Bathing Sponges,
Finest Toilet Soaps,
Genuine Bay Water,
Choice Colognes,
Toilet Waters,
Toilet Vinegar.
A Large and Fine Assortment of the Best Goods. For sale by J. H. REED & CO., Apothecaries and Dealers in Fine Toilet Goods, ja17 144 and 146 Lake street.

MUSICAL UNION ACADEMY.
The classes under the instruction of the Vocal Department of the Musical Union will be organized on
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 8th, 1861,
At 7½ O'clock,
In the Society's New Hall, No. 19 Larmon Block, (2nd floor.)
There is yet an opportunity for Ladies and Gentlemen to join who are desirous of uniting themselves with either of these classes.
Terms per quarter for Gentlemen.....$3.00.
Ladies.....2.00.
For further particulars inquire at Root & Cady's Music Store, or of the undersigned.
R. T. ROOT, GEO. B. CARPENTER, CHAS. G. DAVIDSON, Committee.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
In Drawing of January 4th, 1861, at Havana, No. 16,736 drew $100,000; No. 23,841 drew $50,000; No. 26,227 drew $30,000; No. 12,772 drew $20,000; No. 26,839 drew $10,000; being the five principal prizes. Drawings furnished free. Prizes cashed by NATE. B. TAYLOR, New York.

GIFFARD'S PATENT
Self-Acting Water Injector,
FOR FEEDING BOILERS.
Having been appointed the Manufacturer's Sole Agents in this section, for sale of above, we invite the attention of interested parties to its examination, and are now prepared to fill orders promptly.
WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., 181 Lake street.

BARNUM'S GREAT VARIETY STORE,
No. 138 Lake Street.
BARNUM BRO'S.,
Direct Importers of, and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
BERLIN WORSTEDS,
SHAKER YARN,
Baskets, Bird Cages,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &C.
The attention of Wholesale Dealers is respectfully solicited.
REMEMBER THE NUMBER,
138........LAKE STREET........138

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL, Fairfield Mills,—500 bbls of this celebrated brand in store and for sale by BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., No. 219 South Water st.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLAR'S worth of Boots and Shoes for sale. Will take half cash, and balance in real estate. Address P. O. Box 895, Chicago, Ill. ja17x1w

HENRY LE GRAND, Portrait Painter from Paris, Studio, 113 Lake Street, above Hessler's Gallery.
☞ Photographs Colored in the Highest Style of Art. The same are taught in a few lessons.

SKATING CARNIVAL.
THE POND OF THE
SOUTH SIDE SKATING CLUB
Will be thrown open to the Public on
Saturday Evening, January 19th.
THE SKATING ELEPHANT
Will make his first appearance on that occasion, accompanied by his friend,
URSA MAJOR, JR.,
(No relation to Major Anderson.)
THE LIGHT GUARD BAND
Will furnish the Music, and a display of
FIRE WORKS
Will take place at the moment the
"GAZELLE COMES IN."
Fancy Costumes admitted, but no Masks. Boys under sixteen years of age cannot be admitted.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
To all who are not members of the Club, with the privilege of Skating. Tickets can be procured at the Door, or of the Officers, at the Tremont House, Brigg's House and the office at the Pond. Complimentary and Visitors' Tickets not available except to the Press. Should the Evening be a stormy one the Entertainment will be postponed until the first fair night.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.
The following are the rates of Advertising in the
DAILY CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
One Square, (8 lines agate,) one insertion....$ .50
One Square, each subsequent day, (3t $1.00).... .25
One Square, two weeks, (6w $7.00).......... 2.00
One Square, one month, (2m $9.00).......... 5.00
One Square, three months. (4m $15.00)...... 12.00
One Square, six months, (9m $25.00)........ 20.00
One Square, one year....................... 30.00
☞ Schedule of Prices for more space than one square can be seen at the Counting Room.
☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid for in advance.
☞ All changes charged 20 cents per Square.
RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
$2.00 per Square for each subsequent month.
$26.00 per Square for one year.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Auction.
On SATURDAY, January 19th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, No. 52 Lake street, a fine assortment of
Bedroom Sofas, Mahogany Parlor Suits,
Tete-a-Tetes, Sofas, Parlor Chairs, Easy and Rocking Chairs, Marble Top Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Matrasses, Lounges, Cane Chairs and Rockers, Ladies' Sewing Rockers, Extension Dining Tables, Card and Centre Tables, Table Cutlery, Silver-Plated Castors, Cake Baskets, Spoons, Forks, Book Cases and Secretaries, Oak Sideboards, Comforters. Also—Ten Oil Paintings, in Gilt Frames. Sale positive and without reserve. GILBERT & SAMPSON Auctioneers.

SALES IN NEW YORK CITY.
BURDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers, 109 Wall street, New York City.
PURE FRENCH OXIDE OF ZINC
DRY AND IN OIL.
On Wednesday, 23d of January, at 11 o'clock, in front store, 109 Wall street.
Pure Oxide of Zinc, Dry.
250 Tons Pure French Oxide of Zinc, dry and in fine order. Also—50 tons pure French Oxide of Zinc in Linseed Oil, all of the manufacture of VIEILLE MONTAGNE COMPANY, in lots to suit the trade, for approved Notes. The trade can be assured that the above is the genuine Vieille Montagne Company's Zinc, and is well worthy the attention of the trade. Samples previous to and day of sale can be seen at our office. SALE POSITIVE.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
46 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET
Directly opposite the Tremont House.
FURNITURE SALE
Every Wednesday & Saturday at 9 1-2 A. M.
DRY GOODS SALE
Every Monday at 9 1-2 o'clock
AT OUR SALESROOM.
☞ Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c.

UNITED STATES MAIL.—Only Weekly Line to
GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY AND LIVERPOOL.
And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Derry, Ireland.
THE MONTREAL MAIL
Ocean Steamship Company's
First-class full power Clyde built steamers in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada, sail every Saturday from Portland, carrying the United States and Canada Mails and passengers:
Bohemian, Capt. McMaster. Nova Scotian, Cap. Borland.
N'th Briton, " Grange. N'th American, " Aiton.
Anglo Saxon, " Balantine. Canadian, (new.)
Norwegian and Hibernian.
Quickest, Cheapest and most Comfortable sea passage. Fare from Chicago or Milwaukee to Glasgow, Derry or Liverpool:
First-Class, according to state room.....$90 and $100
Steerage, found with cooked provisions.....$40
Return Tickets, First-Class, good for six months.....$180 and $200
Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland, by above steamers or sailing vessels, at very reduced rates. For freight or passage apply to the Company's General Agents, Sabel & Searle, 23 Water street, Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry; and 23 Broadway, New York; Watt, Graham, Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, Milwaukee, or to JAMES WARRACK, Grand Trunk Railway Office, 13 Lake street, Under Adams House, Chicago.

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN.—This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) erected across the
RIVER ST. LAWRENCE,
At Montreal, at a cost of Six-and-a-Half Millions of Dollars, to connect the Eastern and Western Divisions of the
Grand Trunk Railway of Canada,
is now open for public traffic. This road of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under
ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH, TO PORTLAND, ME.
And there is only
ONE CHANGE OF CARS
From Chicago or the Mississippi River to Portland or Boston. Cheapest and most convenient route for travel between the South and West, and Canada and New England. Passengers and freight booked through to all parts of Canada and the New England States; also to and from
CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL,
And the Continent of Europe, at considerably reduced rates, by the only regular weekly line of UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN MAIL STEAMERS running from Portland every Saturday and from Liverpool every Thursday throughout the year. For further particulars apply to WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal. JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, No. 13 Lake street, Under the Adams House, Chicago, Ill.

J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar.
Olive Tar. Olive Tar. Olive Tar.
Only and no other preparation ever compounded with the view of a general sale has ever been able to obtain testimonials from persons of such prominence as Geo. Law, Esq., Fifth ave, New York; Simeon Draper, Esq., Banker, N. Y.; Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, N. Y.; Gen. Duff Green, Washington, D. C.; Col. Samuel Colt, Hartford, Conn.; Col. Chas. May, U. S. Army; Rev. Joshua Leavitt, Editor Independent, N. Y.; Rev. E. Hatfield, Ed. Examiner, N. Y.; Rev. D. W. Cross, Agent of American Bible Union, N. Y.; Rev. J. A. Spalding, Butternuts, New York; Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H. And more than one hundred other well known persons.
OLIVE TAR.
When Olive Tar is Inhaled its healing Balsamic odors are brought in connection with the lining membrane of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs, Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.
When Olive Tar is taken upon Sugar it forms an unequaled Soothing and Healing Syrup for Coughs and all Throat Diseases.
When Olive Tar is Applied its Magnetic or concentrated curative power renders it a most speedy PAIN ANNIHILATOR.
Olive Tar is not sticky, does not discolor. Fifty cents a bottle.
J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS
Are a soluble preparation of Iron and Sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food—They Revitalize and Purify the Blood—They Impart Energy to the Nervous System—They Invigorate the Liver—They Strengthen the Digestion—They Regulate the Secretions of the Body—And are a Specific for all Female Weaknesses. Price One Dollar a Package.
STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS, STAFFORD'S INHALER.
For sale by SMITH & DWYER, (Successors to Fenton & Co.,) Wholesale and Retail Agents in Chicago.

LADIES' FURS.
RUSSIAN SABLE,
Mink, Stone Martin, and Fitch
CLOAKS, CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, GLOVES, MITTENS, &C.
Low-priced Furs of every description.
Children's Goods in Great Variety.
Gentlemen's Fur Caps, Mufflers and Gloves.
A Large Assortment of Fancy and Buffalo Robes. Our Furs are manufactured in our usual superior manner and of the very best material.
BASSETT & HAMMOND, 152 Lake street, corner of Wells.

2,000 DOZ. KEROSENE CHIMNIES,
500 GROSS KEROSENE WICKS,
10 NEW PATTERN LAMPS,
Just received at the
LAMP & OIL EMPORIUM,
No. 122 Clark Street.
CHAS. L. NOBLE.

GROVER & BAKER'S
Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
$40 AND UPWARDS.
No. 115 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

DRS. SMALL & BEEBE have removed to their New Office Rooms, No. 102 Washington Street, Where they are prepared to attend to their professional calls in Medicine and Surgery at all hours of the day and night.

LAWYERS.—The subscriber wishes to buy a second set of THE ILLINOIS REPORTS. Will not object to buying odd volumes of SCAMMON'S, GILMAN'S or PECK'S REPORTS. Address, with price, &c., "Reports," P. O. Box

COUNTRY PHYSICIANS WHO DESIRE
RELIABLE MEDICINES
At Low Cash Prices,
Can have their orders promptly filled by
GALE BROTHERS,
Druggists, 202 Randolph street.

RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—Parties wishing to engage in a profitable business will find it to their advantage to call at 44 Dearborn street.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1861.

THE SPRINGFIELD CONVENTION.

If any of our readers attach particular importance to the action of the pro-slavery Convention held at Springfield on Wednesday, we assure them that they mistake the grave occasion which has arrived. The whole country is rapidly dividing into a Union party and a Disunion party. The one is rallying under the ever-glorious Stars and Stripes, and the other under the rattle-snake ensign of South Carolina. The one stands upon the Constitution of the United States and proposes to act strictly under the forms of law, while the other seeks to overthrow the Constitution and to defy all laws which interfere with that treasonable purpose. There are as many Union men in the South as there are Disunion men in the North, but even if it were not so, the fact would remain the same, that there are now but two parties in the nation, divided on the important issue here presented.

We have never doubted that a Disunion party would be developed in Illinois, but we have always relied, as we still rely, on the affection of the people for the Constitution of their State and their country. The offense of treason is just as distinctly defined in the laws of Illinois as in those of the United States. For the enlightenment of those persons who have recently expressed a willingness to fight somebody at home, we copy the law in question:

"Treason shall consist in levying war against the government and people of this State, in the same, or being adherent to the enemies of this State, giving them aid, advice and comfort in this State or elsewhere. Any person being thereof duly convicted of open deed by two or more witnesses, or voluntary confession in open court, shall suffer the pains and penalties of death, and when the overt act of treason shall be committed without the limits of this State, the person charged therewith may be arrested, tried and punished in any county in this State within the limits of which he may be found; and the offense may be charged to have been committed in the county where he may be arrested."

Now this is tolerably plain. Until the Government is completely overturned there will be judges juries, sheriffs and sheriff's posse in sufficient number to execute the laws—the law against traitors included. There is no law against treasonable language in the North, and hence it will be permitted to any newspaper, or any public brawler, or any number of such, to *preach* treason to the end of the chapter, but when it comes to armed interference with the lawful acts of the State, or to giving aid and comfort to the armed enemies of the State, then its peace and dignity must and will be vindicated in the manner set forth above. We warn that ambitious military company in Egypt, said to have been organized to aid the South Carolina traitors, that this law was specially enacted to suit their case whenever they shall be found actively participating or covertly aiding in the crime of treason against the State of Illinois.

If Disunion be the understood policy of the Democratic party of Illinois, we desire to see them go before the people on that issue. While we, as Republicans, would prefer to see no such issue raised, we could engage to crush any political organization by a hundred thousand majority which should go into a political contest under the flag of secession. The Star Spangled Banner will sweep the ensign of treason out of every school district in Illinois if the baneful issue be tendered. The names of John A. McClernand and Isaac N. Morris, whose voices are lifted high for the Union and the Constitution, are still potent among the Democracy of the Prairie State; and the principles which they enunciate are more potent than any names can be. We shall not undertake to pass judgment upon the doings of the Springfield Convention until their resolutions in full are before us, but we make bold to say that their action has an unpleasant savor of Disunion, and that in proportion as they have encouraged and justified the crime of Treason against the United States they are henceforth *a ruined party*.

QUESTION OF "MANHOOD AND HONOR."

The resolutions of the seceding wing of the Chicago Democracy, declare that they are willing to "sacrifice anything not inconsistent with the manhood and honor of Northern men," to preserve the Union, and pledge their support to the propositions of either Senator Crittenden, or Judge Douglas. By reference to the propositions of these Senators, we can at least determine what will be considered by these secession Democrats, as not inconsistent with their manhood and honor. Senator Crittenden proposes to establish slavery in all the Territory South of 36 deg. 30 min., now owned by the United States, or which may be *hereafter acquired*. The Northern Democracy have for years past, in their conventions, speeches and public enunciations, solemnly declared, that there is no power by which slavery can be forced into a Territory against the will of the people thereof. This was declared to be a fundamental article of their creed, and their refusal to give it up, split their party in twain at Charleston. The world gave them credit for sincerity; but the North Market Hall Democrats proposes to stultify themselves—to spit on their platform, and admit themselves the demagogues and cheats, and that all their loud-mouthed professions of the doctrine of "non-intervention," were insincere, and only intended to deceive the people. They now promise to use their efforts to force slavery into the Territories, however earnestly the people thereof may oppose it. And this they declare is not inconsistent with *their* manhood and honor—this they propose to do, in the face of a majority of three millions of voters against it. It is a pity they have not informed us what would be *inconsistent* with their "manhood and honor."

But they go farther, and endorse the propositions of Senator Douglas. He proposes that the Federal Government shall purchase a territory in Mexico or Africa, to which the free negroes shall be transported at the expense of the Government. Was ever such a monstrously insulting proposition made to a free people? It is humiliating enough to be required to hunt the fugitive slaves of the South, but to be compelled to provide an asylum for, and to support all the worn out, sick and decrepid negroes of the slave States, is a depth of degradation which it is believed no other body of men ever professed they could consistently with their manhood and honor.

This is the clear import of the Douglas scheme.

The slave owner may work the strength of his slaves, hold them in unrequited [toil], until age or disease renders them a burthen, and then manumit them, and call upon the Federal Government to remove them out of the country, and relieve him [of] the expense and burthen of [their] support. These poor, worn [out], diseased and dying men and [women], could not be left to die of [want]—the civilized world would cry out [against] it. The government would be compelled to erect hospitals and employ nurses [for] them, until death should relieve it of the [obligation]. The free men of the North [would] be required to contribute of their [hard] earned substance, to provide and [sustain] this negro hospital for the use of [southern] slaveholders. And yet these [gentlemen] proclaim that they can do so, consistently "with their manhood and honor." [...] craven spirit breathes in the [...] supported by the Democrats of [the] Legislatures of New York and Ohio, [...] warning, unmanly cries of [...] such infamous proposi[tions ...] that the Federal laws be [...] arms and money to [...] their obedience. It is an insult to [...] of Chicago to suppose they [...] the attempt of this sort of secessionists and abettors of treason, to separate them from their patriotic brethren of other States and from their fidelity to the Constitution, the Union and the laws.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA. Vol. II. Mac. to Moz.—New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

A Cyclopedia is a library in itself. The Historian, the statistician, the Literary and the scientific man, the Philosopher, the professional man and the Statesman, in fact all men of intelligence and cultivation, almost daily resort to the Cyclopedia for some fact or the development of some principle, on which for the moment they may require information. To be valuable the articles must be prepared by the ablest men in each department of literature and science, and by this means a comprehensive, yet concise and accurate statement of facts is obtained, and, being arranged in alphabetical order, one is readily able to find whatever he wishes to know in regard to almost any subject.

All these requisites are fully met in the New Cyclopedia, now in course of publication by the Appletons. In relation to the geography, history and statistics of our own country, the articles are specially full and complete, and both editors, authors and publishers are doing their country a great service by furnishing to the libraries of the world such a variety of new and valuable information in regard to the progress of our American civilization. Among the articles of standard value in the present number we notice Mackintosh, (Sir James,) Madagascar, Madeira, Madison, (James,) Madras, Madrid, Magic, Magna Charta, Magnetism, Magneto Electricity, Magnolia, Maine, Malabar, Malay Language, Malays, Malta, Mammalia, Manchester, Manuscript, Map, Marble, Marion, Maronites, Marshall, (John,) Mary, (Queens of England,) Mary Stuart, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mastodon, Mathematics, Maure tius, Magazine, Mechanics, Medical Jurisprudence, Medicine, Melancthon, Mercury, Metal, Meteorology, Methodist, Mexican picture writing, Mexico, Microscope, Militia, (A practical subject just now) Milk, Miller (Hugh) Milton, Mine, Meneriology, Minnesota, Mint, Mirabeau, Mississippi, Missouri, Mobile, Mohammed, Molusca, Money, Monroe, (James) Monster, Moravians, Mormons, Morocco, Moscow, Mosses. Perhaps many others should be in the list; but space forbids.

The work is essential to every library, bringing up as it does the knowledge of the world to the present time, on all the subjects of which it treats. Subscribers can have their copies by calling on S. C. Griggs & Co., Nos. 39 and 41 Lake street; and those who have not subscribed should take an early opportunity to do so.

THE POETS AND POETRY OF THE WEST—with Biographical and Critical Notices, by Wm. T. Coggeshall, Columbus, Ohio. Follett, Foster & Co., Chicago; S. C. Griggs & Co., Nos. 39 and 41 Lake street.

This large, elegant volume of nearly seven hundred pages, makes the fact sufficiently evident that the West has a literature. True it is yet in its infancy, but then, our country is also in its infancy. Scores of men still live who helped to build the first towns "west of the Mountains," as the settlers were accustomed to designate the entire country this side of the Alleghanies. No one who travels over our rich, beautiful prairies, who makes the tour of our great lakes, or who steams for weeks together upon our magnificent rivers, and who makes himself familiar with the legends of the red-man, or the adventures of the early settlers, can doubt that there are themes enough in this broad land to excite the imagination and move the deepest emotions of the soul. Before the next generation shall have passed away our prairies and our groves will become classic by the associations thrown over them by the sublime productions of genius. Among the hundred and fifty authors' extracts from whose writings the book before us contains, we notice the names of John H. Bryant, Esq., of Princeton, and B. F. Taylor and Mrs. Bostwick, of our own city. The publishers deserve the thanks of the people of the West, for making their writers known to them, and we hope long life and great usefulness may be the portion of those who are still among us.

Kansas Relief.

We are desired by the Territorial Committee of Kansas to say that the arrangements for distributing the Relief goods and provisions are as perfect as such complicated machinery can be. Food and clothing are only distributed to the order of township committees and then only when a full account is rendered of the disbursement of the former load. The greatest difficulty that exists is the sending of *special shipments* to different parts of the Territory. By this means some localities get large amounts, while other neighborhoods only have the little that is given out by the Territorial Committee at Atchison. Gen. Pomeroy only gives one load at a time to a township, but sometimes several loads come directed to one particular locality. To prevent this all persons are advised to send to the general fund, directing goods or provisions to "S. C. Pomeroy, Atchison, Kansas Relief." A full report of receipts and disbursements up to January 1st was recently made, and an epitome ordered to be published.

☞ Hon. John A. Gilmer, writes to a friend in North Carolina, that "if the honest masses North and South can be induced, without passion, and with their cool heads, to understand the abstract points of difference involved in the present disputes, they will at once arm themselves with the fraternal spirit of their revolutionary fathers, infuse the same into their political agents, and force a settlement of all sectional difficulties, and again return to their fields, shops, stores, ships and schools."

☞ It is now well known that the rumor of a personal difficulty between Gen. Scott and Senator Toombs, is without foundation in fact. Gen. Scott is an anti-duelist. As long ago as 1817 he refused a challenge from Gen. Jackson. We do not know that either his courage or his high personal honor has been doubted by any one on that account.

A WORK BY VAN BUREN.—Mr. Van Buren, it is said, is preparing a history of the times, beginning with the great struggle between John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, at the end of the last century, and to conclude with the present extraordinary year.

Spirit of the Country.

A gentleman of Lisbon, Ill., writing to this office on business adds the following postscript:

Tell South Carolina that the Republicans of the rural districts have taken the whole matter under serious advisement, and are fully resolved to insist upon the whole Chicago platform. We fought the battle valiantly; we won the victory honestly; and we will neither be bullied out of it, nor see it compromised away. There is no lack of spinal column among the people—no division of sentiment. We fought for the Union as it is—for the Constitution as it stands for the Declaration of Independence as it reads and for the territorial policy of 1787—as Jefferson inaugurated it. We won all this—we ask nothing more, and we will submit to nothing less. We will yield an ungrudging assent to every Constitutional obligation, even though we don't like it; and South Carolina must do the same. The only way she can escape, is to whip us.

This is the temper of the people hereabouts. We have no compromises—no backsliders from the pure Republican faith—no traitors to their county—no defenders of South Carolina.

Dogs vs. Sheep.

A correspondent residing in Will county asks us to recommend the circulation of petitions to the Legislature, asking that body for the enactment of a law to tax dogs, and for the payment of a liberal bounty on wolf scalps. He says:

"Some of our best farmers have been compelled to give up the business of wool-growing wholly on account of the ravages of dogs and wolves. The country is being greatly injured in consequence; and it becomes the Legislature to give us some law that will sufficiently protect this important interest."

Starvation Doing its Work.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1861.

An unusual number of South Carolinians are here just now. Private letters received here report that the secession sentiment is rapidly diminishing under the odium which is created by forced loans and starvation. This may account for the let-alone policy which is now temporarily adopted. The attempt at revolution has been found so suicidal that the movers and abettors are getting heartily sick of the experience. In a little while more, and time alone would be as effective in restoring order as a battery of guns, nevertheless, the guns must not be neglected.

General Dix.

It is a fact of some significance that Gen. Dix, who has just been appointed Secretary of the Treasury, was a number of years ago connected with the regular army of the United States as a captain. While serving in that capacity, Major Anderson was his first lieutenant. It will, doubtless, be a source of satisfaction to the latter to thus have an old companion-of-arms in the Cabinet.—*Correspondence of Forney's Press.*

More Arms for the South.

I learn that an agent from Mississippi, to-day, made a contract with an extensive establishment in Connecticut for the purchase of a large number of Sharpe's rifles, for the use of the Mississippians. The extent of the war fever in the South, and the activity of her people in arming and preparing for a deadly conflict, cannot be realized by the people of the North.—*Cor. Forney's Press.*

The Territorial Question in Figures.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 7, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

According to the United States census book for the year A. D. 1850, the area of the States and Territories of the United States is: Total, 2,936,166 square miles. The area of the slaveholding States is 851,448 square miles, leaving for all the non-slaveholding States and Territories 2,084,718 square miles. Of this 2,084,718 square miles, a very large portion is mountainous, sterile and uninhabitable by man. Of such territory are the Rocky Mountains, Sierra Nevada, Coast Range, and other mountains. Besides this mountain country uninhabitable, there is the Great American Desert. So that it is safe to say that there should be deducted from the said 2,084,718 square miles for the purpose of settling the whole of the Western tribes of Indians, and on account of such mountains and desert country at least an area of 384,718 square miles, leaving for all the free States and all the Territories 1,800,000 square miles—of country not so well adapted for dense settlement and population as is the 851,448 square miles of the slaveholding States, or at least on a general average no better adapted to sustain population.

Inasmuch as this territorial question is likely to split our Union, like unto a Charleston Convention, let us look into the question of area and population a little, and let us see if, besides "niggers," our white men, or anybody's white men have any rights which the Southern Oligarchy are bound to respect. If anybody wishes to study this census question as a basis for ascertaining the future by the past, they will find at page 96, table XCIII.

Increase of the Whole population of the United States at each census per cent.

	Divisions. Present slaveholding States.	Divisions. Present Non-slaveholding States & Ter's.
1800	33.65	36.86
1810	32.79	40.09
1820	28.82	37.11
1830	30.46	38.13
1840	25.41	38.73
1850	31.73	38.96

Now let us make a calculation, running through the next sixty years, based as near as possible upon the last sixty years, in the percentage of increase every ten years of the slaveholding States and of the non-slaveholding States and Territories.

It will be seen by any one who has capacity to run his eye over the foregoing table, that if we adopt as an average increase every ten years for the slaveholding States of 32 per cent. that we shall do them no injustice, and for the non-slaveholding States and Territories 38 per cent., we shall not come above the average.

The present slaveholding States at this time (1860) have, say 12,000,000 of inhabitants, they will have in the years

1870	14,840,000	1900	34,431,493
1880	20,908,800	1910	45,449,570
1890	27,599,616	1920	59,993,432

Area 851,448 square miles, giving to the square mile in 1920 a population of about 70.

The present non-slaveholding States and Territories at this time (1860) have, say 19,000,000 inhabitants, and will have an increase of 38 per cent. every ten years, say in

1870	26,220,000	1900	68,336,737
1880	36,183,600	1910	94,304,683
1890	49,519,368	1920	130,140,462

Area (leaving out the 284,718 square miles for settlement of Indians, mountains, deserts, etc.) 1,800,000 square miles, giving to the square mile in 1920 a population of about 73.

Thus you see that at the end of sixty years we of the free States will be the worse crowded.

Ah, but State equality! Well, what of that? if the Southern States have a representation of their negroes in Congress, five of them counting equal to three of our white men, and if negroes are simply property, then there is no State Equality for the non-slaveholding States.

The North say, with all your advantages we will meet you in Congress, and settle all questions concerning our Territories there, notwithstanding you of the South have the advantage of your negro basis for representation.

Will not the people of the non-slaveholding States awake, and instead of shivering and whining about threats of disunion and compromise, go quietly to work to keep all this soon to be needed territory for free white men. If Sambo must expand, let it not be at the expense of freedom anywhere on the face of God's earth. O. W.

Important from Mexico—The Late Triumph of the Liberals—Full and Interesting Particulars

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 31, 1860.

The first act of the great and terrible drama which has afflicted this country for the last three years has finally been closed, by the total rout and defeat of Miramon, with the destruction of his army, on the 22d inst.

It appears that he left the city on the 21st, with the greater portion of his army—some 7,500 troops and 34 pieces of artillery—to attack the Liberal forces under Gen. Jesus Gonzales Ortega, who had some 13,000 troops and 100 pieces of artillery, at Arroyozaco, about 16 leagues from Mexico. The battle, however, took place at San Meguelito, on the 22d inst., and lasted some three to four hours. It was a most bloody contest, and the entire forces of the former were dispersed, with the loss of all his artillery, $100,000 in specie, some of his principal officers killed and taken prisoners, and others badly wounded, he only escaping to take this news back to Mexico.

On the 25th inst., the liberal army, with a force of 20,000 troops, entered and occupied the City of Mexico. Miramon, Cobos, Marques, etc., have fled to the South, and it is supposed, will endeavor to form a junction, with Vicaro, and make a stand at Iguala. It appears that Miramon took an escort of some 1,000 troops, and 70,000 specie, part of whom pronounced against him, taking the money which was in their possession. Gen. Ortega, in his dispatch of the 25th inst. to the Government, earnestly solicits the President to immediately proceed to Mexico to again establish the Liberal Government in the capital. So we may expect that he, with his Cabinet and chief officers, etc., will immediately take up their line of march. Berriozabel has, in the meantime, been nominated Governor *Interim* by Ortega, of Mexico.

Since the entrance of the Liberals, the city of Mexico had been quiet, and many of the shops long closed to escape the onerous exactions of Miramon, were already reopened.

In the meantime, preparations were in progress for a grand day of rejoicing, which will soon be followed by a day of mourning for those who have fallen in the name of liberty. A monument is also to be erected at Tacubaya on the spot where the dreadful massacre of April 11, 1859, took place.

At last accounts, however, the Cathedral and all the principal churches of the capital were closed, and the clergy refused to open them. What course would be pursued with them is not intimated.

The Rumor About a Proposed Piratical Expedition.

The following communication published in the New York *Tribune* is the ground for the rumor we have had by telegraph:

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

SIR: I have reliable secret and confidential information that there is a piratical expedition in contemplation among some reckless and desperate men, some of them belonging to a vile portion of this city, to forcibly seize the California steamers with their immense treasure, in case of bloodshed at Charleston. A schooner has been already chartered at New Orleans to take these pirates clandestinely to the Isthmus, where they will wait till the treasure is aboard the steamer, and then seize the vessel under the Palmetto flag and under the authority of the South Carolina Government. They intend to seize two vessels or steamers in succession in this way, and tow them into the Charleston harbor, where the plunder will be distributed among the revolutionary mob. This is no humbug, it is true! and were I at liberty, and if it would not peril the life of my informant, would state frankly and fearlessly how I became possessed of this information. It would be a sad thing for the merchants in San Francisco!

NEW YORK, Jan. 11, 1861. P. M.

[From the New Orleans Crescent.]

We predict that, within fifty days (taking the outside figure,) after the first hostile Northern or Federal gun is fired at or upon the South, there will be two hundred and fifty privateers upon the ocean, bearing letters of marque and reprisal from the Southern Confederacy, with orders to capture, appropriate or destroy, as the case may be, Northern ships and Northern commerce, wherever opportunity presents itself, on every sea under the canopy of Heaven, and that the number of privateersmen will increase with unparalleled rapidity each successive week, until the war is ended. In this sure event—for it is as certain as fate if the North commences war upon us—we imagine the commerce of New York, Pennsylvania and the New England States will suffer ten-fold the damage they can, by any possibility, inflict upon us.

Ex-Gov. Medill Standing by the Treasury.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing on the 13th, says:

Governor Medill, Comptroller of the Treasury, was presented by Judge Bryan, of Alabama, as agent, with a warrant for sixty thousand dollars. This amount was claimed by certain parties in Alabama for printing. Gov. Medill refused to pay it, alleging that it was bogus. Mr. Clayton, First Assistant of the Treasury, called upon Medill to know by what authority he, the Comptroller, refused to pass an account that bore the signature of Secretary Thomas. Governor Medill replied that he was the best judge of the business of his own department. He expressed the opinion that the account was a fraud, and therefore, he could not and would not sign and authorize its payment until Mr. Dix, the new Treasurer, returns from New York, examines it and authorizes him (Medill) to pass the warrant. Clayton was quite indignant. It is said that the warrant was so glaringly a fraud that General Dix will repudiate it as Governor Medill has done, and in view of this fact it is the greater wonder that Mr. Thomas, the retiring Secretary of the Treasury, gave it his signature.

☞ Gen. Scott, in a recent letter concerning West Point, says:

I give it as my fixed opinion, that but for our graduated cadets, the war between the United States and Mexico might, and probably would, have lasted some four or five years, with, in its first half, more defeats than victories falling to our share; whereas, in less than two campaigns, we conquered a great country and a peace, without the loss of a single battle or skirmish.

The Crime of Treason—Judge Smalley's Charge to the Grand Jury.

In the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, Judge Smalley delivered a charge to the Grand Jury on Monday last, in which, after reviewing the laws of the United States against treason he proceeded to say:

What amounts to adhering to, and giving aid and comfort to our enemies, it is somewhat difficult in all cases to define; but certain it is that furnishing them with arms, or munitions of war, vessels, or other means of transportation, or any materials which will aid the traitors in carrying out their traitorous purposes, with a knowledge that they are intended for such purposes, or inciting and encouraging others to engage in or aid the traitors in any way, does come within the provisions of the act. And it is immaterial whether such acts are induced by sympathy with the rebellion, hostility to the Government, or a desire for gain.

Under the second section of the act of 1790, all who have any knowledge of any such acts of treason, and do not, as soon as possible, make it known in the manner therein prescribed, are guilty of misprision of treason, and subject to the punishment therefor.

Your inquiries must be confined to offenses committed within the jurisdiction of this Court, that is, within the Southern district of New York, and upon the high seas. Although there may be a question, whether the jurisdiction of the Court, in such cases, is not more extended, you will for the present confine your investigations to the limits prescribed. Within this limit, it is your right and your duty, to inquire whether any person or persons, have been according to the principles of law laid down by the Court, guilty of treason or misprision of treason, and if you are satisfied that either of these offences have been committed, to faithfully and fearlessly present the offenders, that they may be punished.

It is the duty, and it will unquestionably be the desire of all good and true citizens, to do, in their respective spheres, everything in their power to suppress rebellion, expose treason, and bring traitors to justice.

QUESTIONS BY THE GRAND JURORS.—Inquiries having been made by the Jury in reference to their duties, the Court made the following observations:

When the Grand Jury were in, the other day, one of the members of our body submitted certain questions to the Court, which I shall now proceed to answer.

"1st: Whether it is the duty of the Grand Jury to inquire into violations of the law which may be incidentally brought to their knowledge, and which have not been presented by the District Attorney, and which he had no knowledge of?"

In reply to that the Court would say, gentlemen, that you are not necessarily confined to offenses to which your attention may be called by the prosecuting officer.

If any one of you have reason to believe that any of the laws of the Federal Government have been violated, you are at liberty to inquire into the matter, whether or not your attention has been called to it by the District Attorney. Unquestionably you have the right to make the investigation. The second inquiry is:

"Whether it is expected of the Jury to examine into the detention of felons and witnesses as to their safety, treatment, and comfort, and as to whether any persons are kept an unwarrantable time before trial?"

The third inquiry is, "Whether it is expected the Grand Jury would present such defects in the practice in the Custom House as render it easy for the clearance of vessels for the slave trade?" With respect to that, gentlemen, it may be well to consider for a moment what is the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts. First, then, they can only inquire into the violations of the Federal laws. The Federal Courts have no common law criminal jurisdiction, and they therefore have no jurisdiction over offenses that are not created by the Constitution, or some act of Congress under the Constitution.

I understand that it is the duty of the Grand Jury to inquire into all matters that are brought before their notice by the prosecuting officer. That is well understood. It is well known that English Grand Jurors have oftentimes—and probably it is a part of the common law of England—inquired into such matters; but the Court is not aware of any statute of the Constitution, or of any practice in Federal Courts, which would make it the duty of the Grand Juries to inquire into and investigate matters embodied in either of these questions.

The Court does not intend to say that you may not make such inquiry, but then it is outside of your judicial duties, and, if you make a report to the Court, I have no power to act, and can do nothing more than file it with the records of the Court; and therefore it cannot be regarded as the duty of Grand Juries in Federal Courts to make these inquiries.

You will now retire, gentlemen, and proceed with the business before you.

Mr. McClernand's Speech.

The correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* telegraphs as follows concerning Mr. McClernand's speech in the House of Representatives on Monday last:

Mr. McClernand of Illinois made an effective and manly speech to-day, declaring he was ready to maintain the Union at every hazard, and to see the laws executed with all the power conferred by the Constitution. It was, in marked contrast, both in spirit and purpose, to the recent humiliating exhibition made by Mr. Douglas, who not only lowered the standard he raised at Norfolk, but was among the very first to congratulate Mr. Toombs on his secession harangue last week. Mr. McClernand has been one of his nearest friends, and this disagreement is significant.

Mr. McClernand said when danger can no longer be averted or stayed, it was the part of wisdom to meet and endeavor to overthrow it. In this spirit he proposed to deal with the question of Secession now upon us. He denied the right of any State to secede from the Union, and depreciated the consequences of any such assumed right, as a measure of revolution which must necessarily, in the present case, embroil the country in a sanguinary and wasteful war. In his legal argument he said the idea of nationality is as old as the Revolution itself, and that was a national measure. The treaty of 1783 was made as a nation which Great Britain recognized. He referred to the decisions of the Supreme Court in support of this view, saying the unity of the American people pervaded the Convention which framed the Constitution. Any mode of withdrawing from the Union, excepting by a Convention, would be revolutionary. The Government being sovereign, its first duty is to preserve itself; and being sovereign, where is the power to dissolve it? He argued it would be unjust, unsafe, and inexpedient for some States to secede from the others, for, with the possession of the Southern forts and the aid of foreign powers, they would be capable of inflicting great wrongs upon the commerce of the adhering States. He spoke of the Mississippi Valley as a geographical unity, which the people of the great North-west could not consent to share with a foreign power. He had heard much about coercion. *But was it coercion for us to do what we have sworn to do, namely, uphold the Constitution and the laws, and stay the lawless, violent hand that would tear down the Government?* Were we to be required to submit to State spoliations? No! Such submission would be disgraceful, utter imbecility. But if we must submit, let it be proclaimed that our system of Government was a splendid failure. In the course of his remarks he earnestly appealed to the Northern States to remove the grievances which are complained of. He believes the Northern States would all do so when the sober, second thought of the citizens had time to act. While the anti-Slavery agitation commenced in the North, he could not say that the South were blameless. The Garrisons and the Phillipses find their counterpart in the Rhetts and Yanceys. Such men, in fact, formed the two great sectional parties. In conclusion he appealed to all conservative men to rally in favor of the integrity of the Constitution, merge the partisan in the patriot, and wake a generous sacrifice on the altar of their country for the general welfare and happiness of all.

Incendiary and Traitorous Talk of the Richmond Enquirer.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 12th, in an article on the U. S. forts and arsenals in the South, says:

Fortress Monroe, near Norfolk, capable of holding ten thousand men, may be filled with that number of Wide-Awakes whose pillage and plunder, and devastation and ruin, extended over that portion of Virginia, will only be fun and frolic for the men who hate the very name of Virginia. Mr. Lincoln, in possession of the Government at Washington, in command of the Navy, and able to charter Northern ships, may safely convey his freesoil myrmidons to Fort Washington, on the Potomac, opposite Mount Vernon, and to Fortress Monroe, in Hampton Roads, rendering them safe and secure points for running off slaves, for pillaging the country, for insulting the State. We shall be told by such submissionists as Mr. Stuart, of Augusta, that there is no danger of this; that Mr. Lincoln will not dare to do it. We hope Virginia will not rely, for her safety, on any fear that Mr. Stuart's course may raise in Mr. Lincoln.

This is the style in which people of Southern States are warmed up to seize the property of the Government.

A Louisiana Fort Surrendered—Probable Treachery on the Part of its Commander.

The New Orleans *True Delta* of Saturday, contains an account of the capture of Fort Pike, by an armed expedition which left that city on the 9th inst. They arrived at the gates of the Fort before daylight, when they were challenged by Major Bosworth, the commander. Capt. Clark, the officer in charge of the expedition, demanded the surrender of the fortress in the name of the State of Louisiana. Major Bosworth asked on what authority, and on being certified that it was by order of the Governor, he ordered the gates to be opened; and thus, simply, Louisiana has become possessor of what cost the Federal Government $650,000.

If this account be true, the Major either displayed contemptible poltroonery, or else was a willing party to the transfer. Unless he expected an attack, why was the commanding officer of a fort standing guard between midnight and day-break? and if he expected an attack, why was he not prepared to meet it in the proper manner? We trust that for the credit of the service the matter will hereafter be differently and satisfactorily explained.—*Cin. Gazette.*

A Kentucky Opinion of Mr. Breckinridge's Letter.

The Louisville *Journal* says of Mr. Breckinridge's letter:

Certainly the letter was not inspired by any love for the Union. In no sentence, in no clause, in no phrase, in no word, in no collocation, in nothing in or about the whole letter, is there a solitary gleam or spark of Union feeling. Not one. The letter is as destitute of patriotic emotion as a skeleton is of life. It hasn't loyalty enough even for literary decency. We do not believe there is a generous spirit anywhere in the land or out of the land, who can read the letter and recall the station of the author without a pang of mortification and disgust.

Buchanan and Douglas.

[From the Philadelphia Mercury, Pop. Sov. Dem.]

James Buchanan manfully doing his duty, and Stephen A. Douglas professing his readiness to abandon every principle for the sake of quieting the noisy traitors of the South, is the latest development of the present crisis. We must confess our astonishment at both these manifestations of a change of purpose in the hour of peril. First, as to the President. His previous career had given us but little reason to hope for vigor and decision of action in behalf of the Union and the supremacy of the government. He seemed to be completely owned by the secession conspirators. He followed them to the extremest verge of the precipice of disunion, pleading their cause and permitting them to abuse official position to strengthen the enemies of the Confederacy. But on the verge of being committed to treason, he paused; his eyes were opened to the real character and purposes of the men by whom he had been surrounded and led; the thunders of popular indignation rolled up to the White House; a sense of patriotic duty grew strong within him; he shook off the traitors, took Union-loving men into his counsels, and proclaimed his determination to protect the public property and enforce the laws at all hazards. His recent message to Congress upon the dangerous condition of our National affairs breathes at once the most devoted patriotism and the utmost resolution to confront rebellion with all the power at the command of the President of the United States. Let by-gones be by-gones. The past cannot be forgotten, but ample atonement can be made. The present attitude of James Buchanan will extort admiration, even from the men who have most bitterly opposed his Administration; and should he continue as he has begun, to wield the Federal authority with a vigorous, determined and patriotic arm, he will return to Wheatland laden with the grateful acknowledgments of a nation he has saved from dissolution.

And then contemplate the extraordinary change of front by Mr. Stephen A. Douglas. Coercion was a sound and glorious doctrine to preach at Norfolk, Virginia, during the heat of the Presidential campaign, but it is not politic or wise when the hour for coercion has arrived. Popular Sovereignty was a principle which had to be maintained though the Democratic party was shattered into fragments; but it must be abandoned the moment the disunionists renew at Washington the game begun at Charleston and continued at Baltimore. If Mr. Douglas was not prepared to adhere to his principles in the conflict which everybody anticipated after the disruption of the Charleston Convention, why did he not *then* capitulate to Yancey and support Breckinridge and Lane? The "Little Giant" had much to say during the canvass about the principle of self-government being worth fighting for, even as our revolutionary fathers fought for it. And now, when the call to the field is sounded, he asks a parley, and hoists the white flag, signifying his anxiety to surrender, upon any terms the insurgent slave-code faction may see fit to dictate. Our indignation at this base betrayal is as thorough as was our devotion to the cause of Mr. Douglas and popular sovereignty during the Presidential struggle. But the Illinois Senator counts without his host, if he supposes he can persuade the great army of Democrats who supported him in November last to pass under the yoke now, for the sake of peace. The principle of self-government was baptized in noble blood before Stephen A. Douglas came into the world, and it will survive long after he has inherited his five feet of American soil. As for "coercion," the Government which has not the power and the will to enforce its laws against the most formidable body of rebels that may unfurl the flag of resistance, is not worthy of maintenance in any enlightened land. By his opposition to "coercion," Mr. Douglas only demonstrates that he never deserved—as we confess we thought he did—to wield the powers entrusted to the President of this mighty republic.

Col. Ellsworth's Military Bill.

[From the State Journal.]

Mr. Hogg introduced the bill for the re-organization of the militia, prepared by Col. Ellsworth, of which the following is a synopsis:

The militia is divided into three classes, viz.: First class, *Active Militia*; second class, *Militia of the Reserve*; third class, *Exempt Militia*.

The Active Militia are styled the Illinois State Troops, composed of those who volunteer from the Militia of the Reserve, and limited to one army corps, composed of three divisions, six brigades, and thirteen regiments—twelve regiments of Light Infantry and one of Artillery. The ordinary, or as it is styled in the bill, peace organization, consist of ten companies of not less than twenty-four, nor more than one hundred men, and an engineer corps of twelve and a band of twenty men to each regiment. The full organization is six companies to a battalion, and three battalions to a regiment. The head-quarters of each division, brigade and regiment are fixed by law, and as the number of companies is limited, and they will be confined to the cities and larger towns.

The State troops are required to do four days regimental, two days brigade, and three days division (encampment) duty, for which they are paid at the rate of one dollar and a quarter per diem; which constitutes a fund for the payment of armory, rent, fuel, lights and ordinary expenses. They give their own time and furnish their own uniforms, which are required to be of the same pattern.

Each staff department is in the control of its chief, who is attached to the staff of the Governor. The Inspector-General is charged with the instruction of the troops and the general superintendence of the organization; the brigade and division inspectors are in his department. In the department of the Engineer-in-Chief, is one engineer officer to each division, brigades and regiment. No commissions can be held in these departments except by graduates of military or polytechnic schools. The Adjutant-General's department includes the paymaster, the quarter-master and his subordinates who perform, in addition to their regular duties, those of the commissariat. The chiefs of the staff department are paid at the rate of five dollars per diem for each day's services *actually performed*. The Inspector-General is required to prepare and furnish the State troops books of instruction and tactics adapted for self-instruction. No commissions can be held in the State troops except by persons who pass an examination before a board of examiners, appointed by the Governor, who hold a yearly session of one week at the head-quarters of each division, and no non-commissioned officers can be appointed, except from the *Elite Corps*, which is organized as follows: In December in each year, each company is required to hold a trial drill, and the four men farthest advanced in drill and capacity for instructors, are admitted in the *Elite Corps*, and attend the inauguration next following such drill. The men thus assembled from each company in the State as a guard of honor during the day and are reviewed and severally awarded the medal of the *Elite Corps* by the Governor, which medal entitles them to discharge after serving five years instead of seven. All the State troops are exempt from jury and fire duty, and road and poll tax. The law provides for court martial, encampments, &c., and is very complete in all its details.

The fund for the support of the organization is raised by a direct tax of a fraction of a mill on each dollar of taxable property.

The second class, "*Militia of the Reserve*," is composed of all the persons in the State liable to militia duty, who are not exempted by law. The Governor has power to cause their enrollment whenever he sees proper. They are simply held liable to military duty in cases of emergency. The third class, "*Exempt Militia*," is composed of all who have been honorably discharged from State troops, and of all others exempt from duty by the laws of the State. They are only liable to be called into service in cases of extreme danger to the State.

This bill has been prepared with extreme care, and is based upon a system of organization of the militia, to which Col. Ellsworth is devoting his entire time and energies. This system ignores the commutation system, the impracticability of which has been proven to the satisfaction of every State, which has thus far tried it. His system has the approval of the most eminent military authorities in the country. The bill was very favorably received.

PERSONAL.

—John G. Saxe, the poet and lecturer, is said to be seriously ill.

—The Pittsburgh *Dispatch* says that Mrs. Abby Kelly Foster, the most violent of all the female anti-slavery agitationists, was rudely treated in her lectures at New Lisbon, Ohio, last week.

—Victor Emanuel is said to be in love—a prevailing weakness with potentate and peasant—and wants to marry again. But the lady—for reasons of State, of course—was not acceptable to Count Cavour, and he has had the marriage put off three different times. Now, however, that the Prime Minister is not with his majesty, it is said the King is determined to carry out his intentions.

—Miss Lily Macalister, now Madame Berghmans, brings her Belgian bridegroom a million of dollars, so say the uncharitable gossips, but they do not admit that the bride has either youth or beauty.

—Signorina Elena is the name of a prima donna just arrived at New York from Brazil, and she is said to warble only at a high figure.

—Hon. Daniel D. Jones, of Brookville, Ind., died on the 5th inst. He was a prominent lawyer, and a Presidential Elector on the Douglas ticket.

—Gen. Dix called at the post office about 6 o'clock this morning, and, after stating to Mr. Taylor, his able assistant, that he should have been pleased to have taken each one by the hand and have bid all farewell, yet the time would not allow, as he was to leave immediately for Washington. The employees were hastily called together. The general in a most happy manner spoke of their fidelity and of their exhoneration of any part in the painful transaction that had been the occasion of calling him to preside over them. He spoke of their fidelity, zeal, &c., and said that whatever the abuses may have been, that they have been corrected is owing, (not so much to him,) as to the integrity of those by whom he was surrounded. He bade them a cordial farewell, and hoped that when they met again our entire country would be united in bonds that could not be severed.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—In Boston, on the 9th inst., Miss Mary P. Townsend, a daughter of Dr. Townsend, died at her residence in Hawkins street, where she was born, and had lived for sixty-five years. She was reputed to be worth $100,000, yet she was never known to mingle in society, or to receive any of her relatives at her house since the death of her sister, who also preferred a single life to a married one. The only attendant which was ever permitted in her house was a woman. Since the death of the doctor the carriage house has remained closed, with carriage and harness just as he left them, and no one was allowed to enter it. When Miss Townsend was first taken ill she was advised to consult a physician, but she refused, and continued obdurate to the last. Neither would she allow a single person in her room while sick and dying, except her female servant. Like her sister, she is supposed to have left all her wealth for charitable purposes.—*Journal.*

LARGE ARRIVAL OF POWDER.—A schooner arrived here yesterday, from the North, with 200 barrels common powder, 75 kegs rifle powder, and a large quantity of musket powder, the property of the State.—*Savannah Republican*, 10th.

The above is a specimen of the paragraphs that stand at the head of the leading columns of our Southern exchanges.

☞ The *National Intelligencer* has now the patronage of the Administration. The Marquis of Sligo, editor of the *Constitution*, has gone over body and soul to the traitors.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.

PARIS, December 28, 1860.

Mme. George Lafayette, daughter-in-law of the brother-in-arms of Washington, died in Paris a few days ago, in her eightieth year. She was the daughter of M. Destutt de Tracy, author of "The Elements of Ideology." Of superior abilities, highly educated, and as remarkable for kindness and goodness as for her intellectual acquirements, this lady was the idol of her family and the center of a wide circle of admiring friends. Though blind and in bad health for many years previous to her decease, her cheerfulness, serenity and generous devotion to all about her, remained unimpaired to the last.

A Russian functionary of high rank, M. M——, of St. Petersburgh, who has taken a very active part in bringing about the emancipation of the serfs, and is well known for the liberality of his opinions, received last week a large packet, carefully sealed, containing shares in the Russian stocks to the value of fifty thousand rubles, and an anonymous letter praying him to accept the gift from one who respected and admired him for the eminent services he had rendered to the country, and especially to the cause of emancipation. "I am rich," said the writer, "whereas your private interests have suffered from your devotion to the public weal. Do not scruple to accept, for the sake of your children, the gift I offer you. You will learn my name when dead, and you will probably learn it soon, for I am already old." M. M—— took counsel with the chief of his department on the subject of his gift; the chief laid the matter before the Emperor. The Emperor decided that there was no reason why a gift so delicately offered should be refused, and M. M——, with the imperial sanction, accepted the donation of his unknown friend.

The pleasant story of the elegant villa and well-planted garden which the kindness of Victor Emanuel was said to have called into being, to greet the eyes of Garibaldi on his return to his rocky island of Caprera, is declared by one of the Liberator's recent guests to be an utter invention. The General's house is in fact a badly constructed cottage, with paved floors, rough walls and leaky roof, and boasts no furniture better than deal tables, iron bed-steads and rickety chairs. Over Garibaldi's bed is a medallion hanging from a nail, and containing the hair of his heroic and devoted wife, Anita. From another nail (drawn out from a cask) hangs the General's watch. In the little chest of drawers at the foot of the bed are his clothes; linen, &c., pell-mell with the tattered flags presented to him by his followers. His sword and fire-arms are hung up on the walls. Garibaldi's annual income is under five hundred dollars; yet he extends a cordial though homely welcome to the guests who visit him. His youngest daughter is with him; and the lady who was formerly her governess lives there still, with her own daughter, and acts as housekeeper. A farmer has established himself there, with his family, and lives in a cottage near the General's. This man directs the management of the cultivated portion of the island; his family helping him in the farm, in which Garibaldi, his secretary, and the members of his family all take part. The General's estate boasts a small mill for grinding his wheat, a few acres of wheat fields, some beds of vegetables near the house, and a few plantations of vines, which he is anxiously endeavoring to coax into growing. He has a great desire to possess a yacht, and one is to be bought by subscription and presented to him by his admirers. At present the only object of luxury he possesses is a piano, on which his daughter always plays to him after their frugal dinner, often singing patriotic Italian songs, in which all the inmates join.

The only other inhabitant of the island is a misanthropic lady, who owns the rest of the island and has built herself a little house, in which she has remained shut up for the last five years.

When Garibaldi left Naples, he went away with only a few piastres in his pocket, or rather in the pocket of his secretary. Being remonstrated with by some of his friends on the imprudence of returning to Caprera without a large supply of money, he replied that "he should find plenty of wheat on the island, and was therefore sure of bread; that the fruit and vegetables promised a good yield when he left, and that he had no need of a large stock of money." In this, however, he was mistaken. On reaching his house he was met by the mason he had sent for from the mainland, before quitting Caprera, to mend the roof of his cottage, which was in a very bad condition. The mason had in his hand a bill to the amount of one hundred and fifty piastres for repairs. The General offered him ten piastres he had brought back, assuring him that they were all he possessed. The mason refused to take them, declared that the man who had been Dictator could not be without money, and has taken out a summons against him to compel the payment of his bill. Meantime, the roof leaks as badly as ever, and Garibaldi has been obliged to send to the mainland for another mason. A Sardinian steamer touches at Garibaldi's little harbor every week, bringing him letters and newspapers; and by this means he is able to supply himself with whatever necessaries he is compelled to procure from the mainland.

The distress at Rome is on the increase. Bread is at seven cents per pound, and every article of food at famine prices. The walls are covered every night with placards calling on Victor Emanuel to deliver "his city of Rome" from the priests. A few days ago the chapter of the church of San Lorenzo assembled for the purpose of opening the box placed at one of the entrances to receive the "Pence of St. Peter," when they found it entirely filled with slips of paper containing the words—"We desire Victor Emanuel King of Italy," and similar sentences. Starving beggars assail the passers at every step, and those who decline to give alms are apt to receive a stab in the back. A French soldier who refused to give up his soup to a beggar, a day or two ago, was run through the body by the latter; and Bishop Meller, on quitting the door-way of his palace, was set on by a group of robbers and stripped of everything he had about him, even to his episcopal ring.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

The Sacking of the Emperor's Palace Why it was Done—Fate of the Prisoners.

The English papers brought by the America contain ample details of the affairs in China. The fate of the English and French prisoners, is now ascertained. Captain Brabazon and Abbe Luc were beheaded. Those who died under inhuman treatment, and whose remains were sent into camp, are Mr. de Normann, attache to the British Legation at Shanghai; Mr. T. W. Bowlby, special correspondent of the *Times*; four sowars, and three French, together eleven. Their bodies could only be recognized by the dresses in which, in some instances, they appeared to have been wrapt after having been stripped. A description of the state of these poor victims is too horrifying to be related. The tightness of the cords with which they were bound ate into the flesh, and caused a lingering and painful death by mortification. The bodies of the sowars were given to the Sikh cavalry, who, as is the custom, burnt them. The French were delivered to their comrades, and the four British were buried in the Russian cemetery outside the An-ting gate of Pekin, on the 17th.

The sacking of the Emperor's Palace, by the allies has been looked upon as barbarous. A correspondent to the *Times* thus describes and excuses the deed:

"The punishment inflicted cannot be judged by any standard of our own, but it falls with peculiar force on the Chinese, who attach so much importance to established customs, and feel such veneration for everything belonging to or connected with the Emperor.

"To exact a money indemnity, even if it could have been made forthcoming, would have been but an inadequate way of marking the opinion of a great civilized nation on acts that would disgrace the most barbarous, and an indignation that required money to allay it would have been deemed merely affected, and put forward as a pretext for obtaining a larger indemnity than the one named in the Convention. All such exactions, also, fall on the people, and they were not to blame.

"To reach the Emperor and the Mandarins was the great object and the great difficulty. It could only be done by adopting some measure that would place beyond the possibility of doubt in the minds of the governing classes of China that we were at Pekin as masters, that the arrogance of the Chinese government could be lessened, and it made to feel the responsibilities that attach to the commission of acts of duplicity and cruelty. The only hope that could be entertained of at last awakening the Emperor to the necessity of accepting the state of things forced upon him by circumstances and the times in which he lived, was by attacking his prestige, which had for so long envelop'd him like a cloud, and prevented his perceiving the dangers that threatened and surrounded his throne. By an evidence of power that all the sophistry of the most cunning Mandarins could not gainsay was this object attainable.

"There seemed two ways of arriving at this result; one was by capturing and holding the imperial city of Pekin; the other was by the destruction of Yuen-ming-yuen, the favorite palace of the Emperor, and where the cruelties to the prisoners were first commenced.

"At Yuen-ming-yuen the tablets of the dynasty were preserved, on the safety of which, in the opinion of the Chinese, the existence of the present reigning family depends. By the people the palace was held in great veneration from its being the constant residence of the Emperor, and the place where all the great princes and nobles of the empire assembled; the gardens and buildings were famed for their beauty throughout China, and immense sums were expended yearly on their maintenance. It was the scene of all the intrigues and gaities of the court. It was there that the great receptions and levees were held, and there that the Emperor had his concerts, evening parties, and private theatricals, when it is said he mixed on more familiar terms with those invited than we imagined could exist in the ceremonious court of Pekin, an obeisance to the Emperor on his entering and leaving the hall of reception being the only ceremony performed.

"The high walls and open spaces that surround the imperial city inside Pekin, separating it entirely from the city itself, would, to a certain extent, have protected the people from injury in the event of an attack having been made upon it, but the allied commanders-in-chief felt themselves precluded from adopting this course on account of the conditions they had granted to the Chinese on the surrender of the An-ting Gate. The destruction of Yuen-ming-yuen was therefore finally decided on.

"Lord Elgin and the Commander-in-Chief both addressed the prince of Kung by letter, informing him of their decision, and the reasons that influenced them in arriving at that decision. Lord Elgin, in terms of great severity, pointed out the treachery that had characterised the conduct of the government of China, from the first moment of their attempting to negotiate at Tien-tsin, to their last act of perfidy in violating a flag of truce, and murdering those captured while under its protection—that, in consequence of this conduct, he had called on the Commander-in-Chief utterly to destroy Yung-ming-yuen, as being the spot where the cruelties to the prisoners first commenced; he further demanded that a sum of 300,000 taels should be paid within forty-eight hours, as an indemnity to the families of the murdered prisoners, and informed the Prince of Kung if there was any delay in so doing, or any hesitation to sign the convention and exchange the treaty of Tien-tsin, then the Emperor's palace inside Pekin should be burnt to the ground. These letters were accompanied by proclamations that were placed on the walls of Pekin, informing the people of the measures that were to be taken and the reasons for their adoption."

Two days were required effectually to set fire to and destroy all the buildings and walks of Yuen-ming-yuen. Much valuable property that it was impossible to remove was destroyed. It is said that it exceeded two millions sterling, exclusive of the buildings.

Plotted Full a Year Ago.

A correspondent writing to the New York *Tribune* from Baltimore says:

"I have recently come to the knowledge of an incident, that proves how wide spread and predetermined was the conspiracy for overthrowing our Federal Government. It is this: An officer of the United States Army met a Tennessee friend in Paris last Fall, and, to his surprise, found him a resident of that city. On inquiry his friend told him that he encountered in Genoa, last Spring, a South Carolinian, with whom he had the most intimate relations, and learned from him of the existence of an actual plot for disrupting the American Union. The Tennessean returned home forthwith, and verified the information of the South Carolinian, whereupon he sold all his slaves, for he was an extensive cotton planter, and all his lands and, with his family, emigrated to France, where he intends to spend the remainder of his days, having invested his fortune in European funds."

WESTERN MATTERS.

POST OFFICE ROBBERY.—On Sunday morning last the Post Office at Coldwater, Michigan, was entered and robbed of all the letters, stamps, &c. The letters were taken to a barn about a mile distant, rifled of their contents and burned. About five hundred letters were taken, the contents of, course, unknown, and some $25 or $30 worth of stamps. A man was afterwards arrested and some articles known to have come from the Post Office, found in his possession.

—The Owosso (Mich.) *American* says that five hundred spars have been got out this season in the Saginaw lumber country, Michigan, for English ship builders.

—Gov. Blair, of Michigan, has sent a communication to the Adrian Hardee Cadets, thanking them for their prompt and patriotic proffer of services. It was received with great enthusiasm.

—Dr. George W. Fish, formerly of Flint, (Mich.) has received the appointment of Acting United States Consul, at Ningpo in China. Dr. F. was one of the pioneer settlers of Genesee county.

MILITARY.—The organization of a military company to aid in enforcing the laws of the United States whenever needed, is being agitated at Ann Arbor.

BIG PICKEREL.—Last week we saw in a sleigh on Hubbard street, in this village, a monstrous pickerel, weighing 26½ lbs. This is one of the productions of Allegan county, having been caught in the Base Line Lake, in the township of Trowbridge.—*Allegan Jour.*

—A young man named Evans, has been arrested in Greencastle, Ind., on suspicion of being the murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Hanna, at Groveland, Putnam Co., in the same State. The circumstances against the accused are quite strong.

SUICIDE.—John Bostedor, for many years past a resident of this town, in a fit of temporary insanity, committed suicide by hanging on Monday last. He was about fifty years of age, and ever an esteemed citizen. A short time since he buried his wife, whose loss made so deep an impression upon his mind as to finally unbalance it and leave him to lay violent hands upon himself.—*Tecumseh (Mich.) Herald.*

THE GREAT CLOSING OUT Sale of our Entire Stock Of Winter Goods, Will commence MONDAY, January 14th, 1861. Look for extraordinary bargains. W. M. ROSS & CO., No. 167 and 169 Lake street. ja13-d866-1m

SENSIBLE! These Hand Knit WORSTED GOODS, ADAPTED TO THE CLIMATE *And the Holidays.* Manufactured and sold by ADDISON GRAVES, 78....Lake Street....78.

FUR MANUFACTORY. O. M. SPEARS, JR., With J. & A. HERZOG, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in HATS, CAPS AND FURS, BEAR AND WOLF ROBES, &c. 65 Lake Street, Chicago Ill. 65. Would respectfully announce to their old patrons and the Trade, that they are now in receipt of a large and full assortment of all goods in their line. oc17-d284

WALL PAPERS. No. 81....Randolph Street....No. 81. F. E. RIGBY. jy31-c639-3m

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, WOOLEN YARNS, SKATING CAPS, HOODS, HOODS, SONTAGS, LEGGINS, MITTENS, AND SCARFS, CHENILLE HAIR NETS, AND HAND-KNIT WORSTED GOODS, MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY SUTTON & BURKITT, 41....La Salle Street....41. de5-d900-3m

LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S TIGHT LOCK-STITCH FAMILY AND TAILORING SEWING MACHINES, SEWING MACHINES, SEWING MACHINES,

BUY A MACHINE—One that is fully warranted, strong, well-finished and reliable, one that heavy goods will not strain out of repair.
One that requires no tools to set the needle, is easily operated, simple, and not more trouble than it is worth.
One that makes the double lock-stitch with two threads, that will not pull out or unravel.
One that makes the stitch ALIKE ON BOTH SIDES OF THE CLOTH.
One that use the celebrated WHEEL FEED, capable of handling all materials that can be sewed.
One that does not use Curved Needles, which are constantly breaking. Straight Needles are known to be the best.
One that does not break the thread, skip stitches, nor form a looped ridge on the underside of the cloth.
One that will sew over seams, and gathers without breaking the thread or change of tension.
One that makes the stitch as you want it alike and even on both sides the cloth.
One that is fully licensed under Howe's Extended Patent and free from infringements.
One that will stitch, fell, gather and bind without basting.
One that will do perfectly and easily all FAMILY and TAILORING work on one and the same machine.
One that obviates the necessity of procuring Two MACHINES, one for heavy and another for light work.
One that openly and publicly Challenges Machines of any and all other manufacture to do as large a range of work as can easily be done on these Machines. Such is
LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S. LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S. LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S.
☞ All orders or communications from Families, Tailors, Seamstresses, Clothiers, Harness and Carriage Makers in the country, will receive prompt attention. A Descriptive Circular and Samples of Work will be sent on receipt of letter stamp. Collections made on Delivery of the Machines if desired, so that the purchaser NEED NOT PAY FOR THE MACHINE UNTIL IT IS RECEIVED.
☞ Citizens and Strangers call and examine the Machines and their work for yourselves.
COOK, STONE & CO. General Agents for the Northwestern States. 124 Lake Street, (Up-Stairs,) Chicago. [no?-d?-mwf-w6m]

HOW THEY SAVE THEIR FUNDS OUT WEST!! THE GREAT FIRE IN MILWAUKEE. $300,000.
MILWAUKEE, January 1st, 1861. Messrs. Herring & Co., Chicago.
Gents:—I have succeeded in removing from the ruins the City Safe. It was in the fifth story, and fell a distance of fifty feet, and remained in the fire forty two hours. One of the castors and plates were melted off, also the knobs. From the appearance of the safe, if it had been any other but Herring's, I should have said the contents were used up. A great deal of interest was manifested by every one to see it opened, and various opinions expressed as to the safety of its contents. [illegible] It contained a large amount of orders, notes, bonds, mortgages, assessment rolls, &c., valued at over $2,000. Everything was in just as good order as when put in, except a slight discoloration by steam. Yours truly, LANSING BONNELL.
MORE MONEY SAVED IN THE MILWAUKIE FIRE. LETTER NO. 2. MILWAUKEE, January 2d, 1861. Messrs. Herring & Co., Chicago. Gents:—I took from the ruins of the late fire another Herring's Safe yesterday. [illegible] Yours truly, LANSING BONNELL.
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, though so often tested, NEVER FAIL to save their contents. Only Depot in the West is at 40 State street. HERRING & CO.

STANTON'S, No. 48....Clark Street....No. 48, NEXT TO SHERMAN HOUSE, FAMILY GROCERIES UNEXCELLED IN QUALITY AND VARIETY. SOLE AGENT FOR Amelung's Celebrated Boneless HAMS, Westphalia Cure, Superior Quality and Flavor. FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, IN CANS, SWEET CORN, TOMATOES, GREEN PEAS, LIMA BEANS, MUSHROOMS, FRESH PEACHES, RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, PINE APPLES, OLIVES. FISH, IN CANS. FRESH SALMON, LOBSTER, TURTLE SOUP, HERRING. [oc1'60-1y]

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STATIONERS, No. 122 Lake Street.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, Blank Book Manufacturers —AND— BOOK BINDERS. NO. 122 LAKE STREET.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, COMMERCIAL PRINTERS, No. 122......Lake Street......No. 122. au3 CHICAGO, ILL.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE OF DRY GOODS. STRYKER & CO., 141 LAKE STREET, Have determined to close out their stock of Winter Goods, and in conformance therewith they offer for the NEXT SIXTY DAYS, THEIR ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE DRY GOODS At Prices Actually LESS THAN PRIME COST. As the following prices show:

Best Pacific and Manchester De Laines	12½c
Heavy Great Falls Brown Cottons	7 c
" " Bleached Cottons	6¼c
Good De Beges	6¼c
Fast Color Duchess and Union Prints	6¼c
Goods Prints	6¼c
Heavy Mackinaw Blankets	$3.00
Hoop Skirts, from	$00.15 to 1.00
Rich Paris Cloaks	3.00 to 15.00
Heavy Blanket Shawls	2.00
Heavy 6-4 Beaver Cloths	2.00

Together with all other goods in like proportion. ☞ Call soon as the rush is great and the goods are "Walking-off." ja10d345-2w

COUNTRY MERCHANTS SUPPLIED WITH BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS, AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. F. MUNSON, Blank Book Manufacturer, no1'60-1y 140 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

NOTICE.—We have this day sold our entire stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c., to Mr. John S. Buchanan, who will continue the business at the Old Stand, No. 31 Lake street. In retiring from business we desire to return our thanks to our friends who have favored us with their patronage, and recommend our successor as in every way entitled to their confidence and esteem. Chicago, Jan. 11, 1861. HONORE, HALL & CO.

JOHN S. BUCHANAN, (Successor to Honore, Hall & Co.,) IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF HARDWARE & CUTLERY, RAILROAD FURNISHING GOODS, Manufacturer of all kinds of Wire Cloth, Seives, &c. No. 31 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. F. L. HONORE, Salesman. ja14-d369-2w

AMERICAN WATCHES, MADE BY THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY AT WALTHAM, MASS.
Attention is invited to the following statement and the accompanying letters of recommendation and testimonials in favor of these celebrated Watches.
A Gold Medal was awarded the Company by the American Institute at New York in 1857.
The Company also received the First Premium—a gold medal—from the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia in 1858.
These Watches have now been in the market for nearly ten years, during which time they have been tested as to accuracy, durability, and reliability in every conceivable manner, and have proved themselves to be the most satisfactory time-pieces ever offered to the public.
This result has been brought about by a strict application of mechanical science to the construction of the Watch from its very inception, rendering it when finished, mathematically correct in all its proportions, and necessarily as perfect a time-keeper as it is possible to make.
The Company have tested their Watches in many instances by actual daily noting, and the result of this test has been that they have exhibited a rate equal in regularity to the best marine chronometer.
[From the Prairie Farmer, Oct. 1860.]
AMERICAN WATCHES.—Nearly a year ago, we received from Messrs. Robbins & Appleton, General Agents of the American Watch Company, and "paid for" a good good looking watch, "Warranted," with the request that after thorough trial we should say what we thought of it, editorially. It has been our constant companion nearly a year. We have no fault to find with the way it has ticked time. We do not want a better time-piece than this has proved to be thus far. Once regulated (and we regulated it ourself) it has scarcely varied a half a minute a month from "transit time." Added to its quality as a good time-keeper, it is honestly and substantially made. Were we going to purchase, we should prefer an American Watch.
OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE, NEW YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.
AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY, Waltham.
GENTLEMEN:—Having carried one of your watches for the last eighteen months, I can say confidently that they will do, and may be bought with assurance that they will keep time. I believe the watch unsurpassed. HORACE GREELEY.
NEW YORK, Aug. 2, 1860.
GENTLEMEN:—In reply to yours of 25th ult., we take pleasure in stating that the American Watch now in use upon our railroad, has varied only six seconds, in a little over six weeks. Respectfully, S. W. & W. A. TORREY, Contractors on the Rar. & Del. Bay R. R.
To Messrs. ROBBINS & APPLETON.
BOSTON, Sept. 26, 1859.
Mr. R. E. ROBBINS, Treasurer American Watch Co.
DEAR SIR:—It gives me great pleasure to comply with your request for a report of the performance of the American watch I purchased of you December 2, 1858. It was set on that day, and its variation from true time to the 19th of February 1859, when I let it run down, was ten seconds fast. From that time to the present, it has run with nearly perfect steadiness, having during the eight months remained at from seven to nine seconds fast, and this with uncommonly rough usage. I can commend your manufacture in the highest terms. Yours truly, JAMES H. CLAPP, Firm of Clapp, Fuller & Brown, Bankers, Boston.
CAUTION.—As our watch is now extensively counterfeited by foreign manufacturers, we have to inform the public that no watch is of our production which is unaccompanied by a certificate of genuineness, bearing the number of the watch, and signed by our Treasurer R. E. Robbins, or by our predecessors, Appleton, Tracy & Co.
As these watches are for sale by jewelers generally throughout the Union, the American Watch Company do not solicit orders for single watches.
ROBBINS & APPLETON, Wholesale Agents, 182 Broadway, N. Y.
J. T. & E. M. EDWARDS, Agents for the American Watch Company, Waltham, Mass. Keep constantly on hand a good supply of this celebrated Watch at wholesale and retail, No. 101 Clark street, Larmon Block. de17d673-mwf-ow-G25

20 Tons DRIED PEACHES, In Store and for sale by A. PEUGNET, No. 3 Hilliard's Block.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

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☞ Headache is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting SICK HEADACHE, of hepatic disease constituting BILIOUS HEADACHE, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of NERVOUS HEADACHE, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named NEURALGIA.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

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DRUGGIST.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

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Constipation or Costiveness.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles, and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Abcesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insiduous approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A Real Blessing.

PHYSICIAN.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

MRS. JONES.—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

PHYSICIAN.—You can get them at any Druggists. Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

MRS. JONES.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a REAL BLESSING.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue and it is estimated each bottle saves at least ten dollars worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ OVER EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

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They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.
They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.
For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of SEDENTARY HABITS, they are valuable as a Laxative, IMPROVING THE APPETITE, Giving TONE and VIGOR to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.
The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have *Prevented and Relieved* a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the NERVOUS system or from a deranged state of the STOMACH.
They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the *Absence of any Disagreeable Taste* RENDERS IT EASY TO ADMINISTER THEM TO CHILDREN.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.
Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.
A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING, 48 Cedar Street, New York. oc11-d?-w1y

[Spe]cial Notices.
[...] to do it!—If you wish a [...], use LYON'S KATHAIRON, the best [...] preparation ever made. Its immense [...] excellence. It removes all Dandruff, [...] the Hair from falling out, restores and [...] is delightfully perfumed. Sold every[where]. ja11-1m

[Cin]cinnati, Hamilton County, [...] Before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace for said county, personally came [...] being duly sworn, deposeth and saith [...] been suffering with Chronic Diarrhœa for [...] two years, and had consulted, and received [...] for his case from all the principal [...] of Philadelphia and Cincinnati, but all to [...] received no relief. At last he was [...] mere skeleton without even the hope of [...] relief, but, by the advice of a friend, was [...] try HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED [BI]TTERS, and, to his utter surprise, found [...] first trial; and in less than two months, [...] perfectly cured of his complaint, and is [...] his strength of body, and increase in [...] cheerfully gives this certificate, in the [...] afflicted like himself may be benefited. JOHN BEE. Subscribed to before me, August 21, 1856. [...] HANSELMAN, Justice of the Peace, No. 44 Western st., Cincinnati, O.

[To] Horse Owners. Dr. Sweet's [...] Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any, in [...] Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or [...] its effect is magical and certain. Harness [...] Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure [...] Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented in their incipient stages, but confirmed [...] beyond the possibility of a radical cure. [...] kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless [...] be alleviated by this Liniment, and its [...] will always remove the Lameness, [...] horses to travel with comparative ease. [...] owner should have this remedy at hand, [...] use at the first appearance of Lameness [...] prevent those formidable diseases mentioned [...] all horses are liable, and which render [...] otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, [...] State street. no13-eow-dly

[...]eley's Bourbon Bitters.—[...] BITTERS possess all the nourishing and [...] properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, [...] ordered the most efficacious Tonic and [...] well as the most agreeable STOMACHIC [...] to the public. As a tonic for Old People, [...] convalescent invalids, and all weakly [...] cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness, they will give immediate relief, and [...] strong healthy tone to the system. A trial [...] their merits over all other Tonics now in [...] COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA, [...] AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, they are a [...] remedy, and are a certain preventive of [...] FEVER. [...] Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two [...] for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere. [...] W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 25 Tre[mont], Boston, Mass. J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 State street, Chicago. [...] DON, Agent. ap27'60-dawly

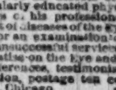
[K]ennedy's Medical Discovery
[...] Scrofula. Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas, Medical Discovery cures Canker, Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore M'th, Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes, Medical Discovery cures Scald Head, Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear, Medical Discovery cures Ulcerat'd Sore Leg, Medical Discovery cures Lepra, Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism, Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum, Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia, Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels, Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys, Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver, Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy. [...] are sick, and do not know what the matter [...] you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's [Dis]covery. [Sold b]y all Druggists. oct?'60-ly

Music Stores.
[...]EST MUSIC HOUSE IN CHICAGO. [...] M. HIGGINS, [S]uccessors to Higgins Brothers. [...] Randolph Street.....No. 117 [...] place in the city where all kinds of Music, Sheet Music can be found. Do not forget [...] 117 Randolph street, near the corner of [...] Block. [...] the country promptly attended to.

[...]GEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN [...]l Instruments and Strings. JULIUS BAUER, [...] South Clark Street, Chicago, [...] er and Importer of Musical Instruments [...] having connection with Manufactories [...] Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, [...] to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals [...] article in their line, [...] LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES. J. BAUER.

[...]UMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF [...] AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. [...] South Clark Street, Chicago. [oc15d360-1y]

[...]WORTH'S MUSIC STORE, No. 6 Astor Place, N. Y. [...] and Dealer in Foreign and American Musical Merchandise. [...] HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Director of Dodworth's Band.

Eye and Ear.
[...]E AND EAR.—

DR. CADWELL, OPERATOR ON THE EYE AND EAR. [...] Blindness, and all defects of sight and [...] Dr. C. is a regularly educated physician, and [...] twenty years of his professional life to [...] treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear. [...] charge made for an examination or opinion, [...] charge for unsuccessful services. [C]ADWELL'S Treatise on the Eye and Ear, [...] containing references, testimonials, etc., [...] on application, postage ten cents. [...] Randolph street, Chicago.

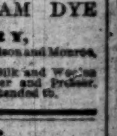
[...]UIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN, South Clark Street, [...] Opposite the Court House. [...] Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, [...] Instruments, etc., etc. constantly on [...] kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, [...] glasses inserted into old frames.

Plumbing.
[...] D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting —AND— [PL]UMBING ESTABLISHMENT. [...] La Salle Street, Chicago, DEALER IN [...] FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE, [PR]ACTICAL PLUMBER, And Manufacturer of [AL]L KINDS OF STEAM WORK. TO THE TRADE; [...] supplied with tools and every article in the [...] Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding [...] done to order. [...] Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street.

Scales,
[...]RYEE & FORSYTH, Manufacturing Company [SC]ALES, [...] & BURGLAR PROOF [S]AFES, [...] House Trucks, Baggage Barrows, Sugar Mills, &c.

A. K. SPENCER, Agent, 183 South Water st., Chicago.

[HI]TCHCOCK'S Premium Scales! Manufactured by S. HITCHCOCK, Canal-st., Chicago. [...] kinds of Scales Repaired.

[...]WE'S STANDARD SCALES. [...]S. DICKERSON, [...] 201 Randolph, Chicago, Ill. [...] out of Level. No Check [...] All friction received on [...]


Steam Dye Works.
[...]W YORK STEAM DYE WORKS. WM. YERBURY, [...] South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago, Illinois. [...] and Cleanser of all kinds of Silk and Woollen [...] Also, Straw Bonnet Bleacher and Presser. [...] country work punctually attended to. [ap17'60-1y]

Real Estate.
[SU]PERIOR STOCK FARM FOR SALE, [...]ne County, State of Illinois, CONTAINING 394 ACRES, [...] Timber, and the balance Rolling Prairie. A [...] story Frame House, two large Barns, six [...] Corn Crib, Granary, Ice-house, and Out-[...] Milk Room, Store Room, and Men's Room [...] for dividing into two Farms, all the build[ings ...] Fences in superior condition, lying on the [...] two miles from Batavia, four miles from [...] thirty-eight from Chicago. The trains of the [...] Burlington & Quincy Railroad pass in view of [...] Mill Creek, a large never failing stream, [...] the farm. All the Stock, Hay and Grain, [...] and Household Furniture may be purchased together, or the Farm separately. [...] surroundings, perhaps, is second to none [...] Fifty dollars per acre, all cash down, for the [...] the moveable property on one year's credit. [...] particulars address Box 144 Post Office, [...] Illinois.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Constipation or Costiveness.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles, and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Abcesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines. A box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

48 Cedar Street, New York.

... if you wish a ... [illegible] ... Sold everywhere.

Cincinnati, Hamilton County, ... [illegible] ... HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS ... [illegible]

JOHN LEE.

Subscribed to before me, August 21, 1858. ... HANSELMAN, Justice of the Peace, No. 41 Western st., Cincinnati, O.

Horse Owners. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horses to travel with comparative ease. Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, ... State street. nov16-cow-1y

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Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
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[oc16d29-1y]

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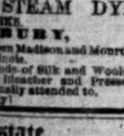

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Lake Forest, Jan. 8th, 1861. ja9 d842-1m

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And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER, 2,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes, 200 reams Manilla do., 200 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery. 1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates. Cash paid for Rags.

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We have Trains leaving St. Joseph weekly throughout the year, for any part of the mines, and can give parties unusual facilities for getting out freight with dispatch and at reasonable rates. All goods shipped to our care, destined for the mines, will be promptly attended to. Warehouse on Sixth Street.

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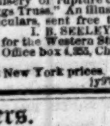

This Truss is unlike all others ever used, both in construction and material. Does not constantly press on the rupture, and thereby give a call for a truss for life, like most trusses in use, but presses in four places, bringing the parts together, giving nature a chance to cure, which it does in nearly all cases. Does not press UPON THE CORD, or obstruct circulation; never soils or corrodes, and is always clean and new. Young persons and recent cases always cured. Physicians say it is the ONLY PHILOSOPHICAL TRUSS IN USE. None but those who have suffered with the misery of rupture can appreciate the value of the "Riggs Truss." An illustrated pamphlet, containing all particulars, sent free to any one, by addressing I. B. SEELEY, Exclusive and Sole Agent for the Western States, Office 194 Lake street, Post Office box 4,355, Chicago, Illinois.

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65 - - - Randolph Street - - - 65

Orders from the country promptly attended to. [fe18

THE ONLY PREPARATION THAT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS,

And grows more and more popular every day.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

Battle Creek, Mich., Dec. 21st, 1858.

Prof. Wood:—Thee wilt please accept a line to inform thee that the hair on my head all fell off over twenty years ago, caused by a complicated chronic disease, attended with an eruption on the head. A continual course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of dependence, I have not been able to obtain stuff for caps, neither have I been able to do them up, in consequence of which my head has suffered extremely from cold. This induced me to pay Briggs & Hodges almost the last cent I had on earth for a two dollar bottle of thy Hair Restorative about the first of August last. I have faithfully followed the directions and the bald spot is now covered with hair thick and black, though short, it is also coming in all over my head. Feeling confident that another large bottle would restore it entirely and permanently, I feel anxious to persevere in its use, and being destitute of means to purchase any more, I would ask thee if thee wouldst not be willing to send me an order on thine agents for a bottle, and receive to thyself the scripture declaration—"the reward is to those that are kind to the widow and the fatherless."

Thy friend, SUSANNAH KIRBY.

Ligonier, Noble Co., Ind., Feb. 5th, 1859.

Prof. O. J. Wood—Dear Sir: In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my scalp was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana, my more casual acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognize me at all.

I at once made application to the most skillful physicians in the country, but, receiving no assurance from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist, as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time, I have used seven dollars' worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which no money can buy.

Very respectfully yours,

D. R. THOMAS ... Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

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Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1861.

Daily Arrival and Departure of Mail Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
EAST.		
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	10.30 a. m.
6.20 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	11.00 p. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	10.30 a. m.
6.20 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	11.00 p. m.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	5.00 a. m.
6.20 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	10.40 p. m.
SOUTH AND WEST.		
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
11.45 p. m.	9.00 p. m.	6.15 p. m.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
11.40 a. m.	10.00 a. m.	4.10 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	No mail.	5.00 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—Branch.		
10.20 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	7.10 a. m.
9.50 p. m.	8.30 p. m.	5.00 p. m.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
11.15 a. m.	9.30 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
11.45 p. m.	9.00 p. m.	11.30 p. m.
AURORA ACCOMMODATION.		
5.45 p. m.		10.40 a. m.
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
9.15 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.20 a. m.
8.00 p. m.	6.30 p. m.	5.40 p. m.
NORTH AND WEST.		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
11.40 a. m.	10.00 a. m.	3.45 a. m.
8.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	2.40 p. m.
NORTHWESTERN.		
12.45 p. m.	11.00 a. m.	12.30 p. m.
5.00 p. m.	3.40 p. m.	4.45 p. m.
MILWAUKEE.		
7.45 a. m.	4.00 a. m.	11.34 a. m.
12.30 p. m.	11.00 a. m.	6.00 p. m.

EMERSON IN ENGLAND.

An American Idol in an English Shrine.

[From the London Saturday Review, Dec. 15.]

Mr. Emerson is remarkable as one of the few men who have persuaded the Americans in general to look upon him as a philosopher. He occupies in the United States the same sort of position which Mr. Carlyle holds in England, and would no doubt be described by any one who had occasion to enumerate the principal American cotemporary authors as a leading man amongst them. It is not impossible, though it is certainly difficult, to understand how this should be. For reasons too long to be stated on the present occasion, the state of writings at once mystical and popular was very strong some fifteen years ago on both sides of the Atlantic; and though of late it seems to have declined to some extent in this country, it is not improbable that it may have retained more vigor in the United States. Mr. Emerson unquestionably succeeded in gratifying this taste. He managed to write what the crowds which throng American lecture-rooms appear, from some strange reason, to relish; and he contrived to put it in an unintelligible form. By these two feats he secured a popularity which there is no other way of explaining. That an American audience likes to hear the dreariest of all drear platitudes, when they are strung together in what is called an oration, is a fact attested by credible proof, and must be believed like any other strange circumstance that rests upon that authority. That, being in that state of mind, mystical language should please them is what experience would suggest—if, indeed, experience applies to people who like orations. It is inconceivable that Mr. Emerson should be supposed to have any claims to any higher reputation than this. It was once said of a well known writer in our own country: "His works are nothing, mean nothing, and say nothing; but they go down like bottled velvet." Mr. Emerson's books are very unlike bottled velvet. The present volume is an average specimen of the sort of remarks which he has been making for a considerable number of years; and taking into account the fact that it will probably extend the reputation which he undoubtedly has acquired by similar publications, it deserves some attention.

It is curious to know what the Americans like, but there can be no other reason for reading it. It is a collection of nine essays on Fate, Power, Wealth, Culture, Behavior, Worship, Considerations by the Way (the only appropriate title of the whole number, especially as it omits to specify any particular way), Beauty, and Illusions. Each of the essays has a little bit of verse put at the beginning of it, which generally has the advantage of rhyming, and of which, on an average, one half is not worth the trouble of understanding. The essays themselves have nothing in them, with the exception of occasional jets of nonsense, not altogether destitute of a sort of liveliness. They are the weakest kind of commonplace, elaborately thrown into unintelligible shapes. For instance, twenty-eight pages are devoted to the subject of Behavior, the gist of which is as follows: Manners are the way of doing things. They are very influential. Everybody notices this. They are of great social importance. Bad manners are very unpleasant. American manners are often coarse. The manners of different classes differ. Sometimes manners mislead those who observe them. They depend to some extent on character. People's bodies are very expressive. The eye is very expressive. (This original remark fills four pages.) The nose is expressive. The gait is expressive. The manners of Courts are usually good. Manners are important in business. They enable people to judge of the character of women, and enable society to repel ill-bred people. Self-possession is the foundation of good manners. Haste is vulgar. Great power of character is more important than manner. The force of manners depend upon what they express. No rules can be laid down about manners. People ought not to ... Novels are the literature of manners. Heroic manners are very impressive. Good manners sometimes make an impression like personal beauty. People ought to wish to please.

This a fair and complete abstract of the essay in question, which is neither much better nor much worse than the others. The remarkable point about it is that there seems to be no reason to doubt that people liked it, and actually left their houses for the purpose of hearing a man tell them that there is a good deal of expression in the human eye, and that people who look ... statues, ought not "to smite them with canes." What must the dullness have been which such an entertainment relieved? and what must be the standard of literary excellence in a country which ranks a man who writes in this way amongst distinguished authors? The style in which Mr. Emerson lectures his countrymen is even more remarkable than the matter which he considers appropriate. It is like that of a spasmodic writing-master crying over his own copy slips. The paragraph which we have condensed into the expression, "People ought not to show off" is as follows:

"Self-reliance is the basis of behavior, as it is the guaranty that the powers are not squandered in too much demonstration. In this country, where school education is universal, we have superficial culture, and a profusion of reading, and writing, and expression. We parade our nobilities in poems and orations instead of working them up into happiness. There is a whisper out of the ages to him who can understand it, 'whatever is known to thyself alone has always very great value.' There is some reason to believe that when a man does not write his poetry it escapes by other vents through him, instead of the one vent of writing, clings to his form and manners, whilst poets often have nothing poetical about them except their verses. Jacobi said that 'when a man has fully expressed his thought, he has somewhat less possession of it.' One would say the rule is, 'what a man is irresistibly urged to say, helps him and us.' In explaining his thought to others, he explains it to himself; but when he opens it for show, it corrupts him."

We would confidently appeal to our readers whether our way of stating the substance of this paragraph is not a great improvement. As it stands the passage is one of the most curious practical contradictions that it would be possible to quote. A man who quotes Jacobi for the purpose of denouncing ostentation, and describes as "a whisper out of the ages," the proposition that the knowledge of the fact that a man has in his pocket two half-crowns, a fourpenny piece, and a Russia leather purse, must be of very great value because it is known to himself alone, needs reminding that if it is wrong to work up nobilities into poems and orations, it can hardly be right to use platitudes for the purpose.

It might have been supposed that so commonplace a writer would at any rate have avoided the grosser sorts of folly; but Mr. Emerson has a happy facility for enlivening triviality with extravagance. There is an essay upon Worship which, after maundering through the usual pantheistic commonplaces for a certain time, goes off into a sort of parable, which reads like an emasculate passage of Walt Whitman. The point to be illustrated is that "the faithful student can reverse all the warnings of his early instinct under the guidance of a deeper instinct.... He learns the greatness of humility." Mr. Emerson, it appears, once knew a faithful student of this kind whom he calls Benedict. This gentleman was unsuccessful on principle. "In all the encounters that have yet chanced," he beautifully observed, "I have not been weaponed for that particular occasion, and have been historically beaten, and yet I know I have never been beaten, have never yet fought, shall certainly fight when my hour comes, and shall beat." This "remarkable man" went into the country for ten months, and there "thick-starred Orion was my only companion. . . . I kept company with every man on the road. . . . I could not degrade myself by casting about in my memory for a thought, nor by waiting for one. If the thought came, I would give it entertainment. It should as it ought, go into my hands and feet; but if it comes not spontaneously, it comes not rightly at all. If it can spare me, I am sure I can spare it," &c., &c. It has been suggested as a possible explanation of the braying of donkeys, that the creatures are occasionally struck with a desire to vary the monotony of their existence by doing something striking, and showing the world that if they do lift up their voices they are capable of uttering a memorable sound. The bray is a sort of way of saying, "Strike, but hear me." It is only on some such principle as this that it is possible to understand the occasional friskiness with which Mr. Emerson intersperses his dreary platitudes with downright nonsense. On any other supposition such a passage as the one quoted would be unintelligible. Could there be any other reason for a sane man's saying that he had gone into the country for ten months, thick-starred Orion being his only companion—that he kept company with every man on the road, because he could "not stoop to be a circumstance"—and that he would not degrade himself by casting about in his memory for a thought?

We have melancholy exhibitions in our own country. It is melancholy that Marchionesses and others should like to hear him say Dr. Cumming, and should like to hear him say that the world would stop if God did not keep pushing it. It is melancholy that people in a lower class of life should pass their Sunday evenings at Exeter Hall, hearing converted prize-fighters sing hymns to the tune of "The King of the Cannibal Islands," but we are not sure that it is not more melancholy still to think of the condition to which the most intelligent part of American society is reduced. It is a national calamity to suppose that a man who is generally supposed to occupy the most intelligent city in the Union, some which, in England, would be hardly admitted in the pages of a fourth-rate magazine, edited and written by the lowest kind of literary hacks, disguising their identity under names looking as if they had been given by the Foundling Hospital. Much nonsense is still talked here, but hardly an Englishman who had anything like a reputation to lose, would write such a sentence as this in describing the pantheism of the future:—"He" (man) "shall expect no co-operation, he shall walk with no companion. The nameless Thought, the nameless Power, the super-personal Heart, he shall repose alone on that." Swearing no doubt, is wrong, but if expletives were ever justifiable, they would be justified by such provocation as this. The energy of expression with which a certain gentleman is said to have silenced the "barbarian bagpipes" of a Scotch regiment which drowned the word of command, would almost be excusable in reference to this sort of language. The cant of religion is bad, the cant of philanthropy is worse, but the cant of sentimental pantheism is utterly intolerable. The super-personal Heart and nameless Thought are infinitely less than Mumbo Jumbo. The fetish worshiper does believe in his bit of wood, but it is almost inconceivable that any sane man should make a god of bad English, except for purposes of affectation. The whole book, from end to end, is a continuous stream of twaddle, relieved by nonsense. There is, here and there, a sort of cleverness about it; but generally speaking it is pervaded by an impotence and inaccuracy of mind which is only matched by the ostentation in which it is clothed. Mr. Emerson is always arguing from statistics to fatalism; and amongst other remarks about them says:—"One more fagot of these adamantine bandages is the new science of statistics. It is a rule that the most casual and extraordinary events of the basis of population is broad enough to become matter of fixed calculation. * * * * * Doubtless, in every million there will be an astronomer, a mathematician, a comic poet, a mystic." In an earlier set of essays (which we quote from memory) he says that if one man in every forty thousand eats shoes, there will be in every forty thousand men one who eats shoes. He is obviously ignorant of the principles of the science which he thus illustrates. If the millionth part of mankind are mathematicians, it does not follow that in every million there will be a mathematician. If there were six balls, two of which were black, it would not follow that every set of three taken out of them would maintain one black ball. The odds that any given set of three such balls would contain at least one black one would be four to one. The odds that it would contain one white and two black would be three to two. This may be a trivial criticism, but it is one which goes far to expose the real character of Mr. Emerson's whole mind. He has a vague sort of notion that statistics prove this point, and he never thinks of taking the pains to see what they really prove, but after asserting something altogether contrary to the fact, flies off about "torrents of tendency," "pebbles from the mountains," "Thales, Anaximenes, Hipparchus, Empedocles, Aristarchus, Pythagoras, and Œnipodes." Such strings of names give one an earnest desire to have the right of cross-examination. It would be infinitely delightful to see Mr. Emerson made to show what he really knows. "Who was Œnipodes? Where and when did he live? Give an account of his principal opinions, and show in what particulars they agreed with, and differed from, those of Anaximenes, Empedocles, and Aristarchus?" This is the sort of questions which it would be really pleasant to see him set to answer in the presence of some examiner who set their proper value on "torrents of tendency," "stupendous antagonists," and other unmeaning evasions. Probably Mr. Emerson never knew anything of the rigorous discipline which takes the nonsense out of your Englishmen, and teaches them to talk of words that have a meaning, instead of "super personal Hearts," and "torrents of tendency." The whole tone of his writings is that of a classical, philosophical, educational institution, where the young gentlemen are instructed, without corporal punishment, on physiological principles, and can neither write, construe, nor know a humbug when they see him.

Life in British Columbia.

The Bishop of Columbia who has but recently taken possession of his distant See, in the British American Possessions, has written a letter to Miss Burdett Coutts, dated Cargoosh, August 14th, in which he gives some interesting information as to his experience:

SCENERY.

My route has been along the Fraser, through mountain scenery of the wildest, the grandest character. The narrow pathway has sometimes carried me up several thousand feet to the region of snow, whence the mighty torrent below seemed like a white thread, while around and far off the eye could rest upon nothing but mass upon mass of rugged rocky mountain range. At times our road lay along the river's bank, amid pines and under-brush and flowery shrubs, here and there checked by ravines, down which came foaming, rolling, shining, the tributary streams, of which with gratitude, we drank the cool, clear, refreshing water. The latter part of the journey we have had more open scenery, and fine pasture land has taking the place of mountain defile.

THE MINERS.

The whole way has been the scene of gold mining operations. The river appears to have carried down and deposited gold all along its banks. In former times it flowed at a higher level, and upon flats or terraces now dry, as well as by its immediate bed, the gold is found. I have conversed on the spot with many miners, and with all descriptions of persons, and there is now but one sentiment as to the inexhaustible resources of this country.

Owing to the extreme difficulty of communication, many who first came from California went back disheartened, but all who remained are doing well, and there will be a steady increase in the population. Roads are being made, and access to the mines will every day become easier. The miners are a fine, hardy race of men; they are of all nations—Germans, Americans, French, Italians, Swedes, Norwegian, Chinese, as well as English. The latter are the fewest of all. There is an utter absence of religion, and much awful vice and profanity abounds.

I make a practice of speaking to everybody I meet, and I am often, alas! compelled to hear in common talk the most profane language. This I always reprove, and have generally found my remarks taken well.

Whenever I have had services the miners have attended, and several here have told me they had not for ten and fourteen years attended a religious service. How thankful one is to have the privilege of first bearing to these our fellow-men the renewed opportunity of grace!

The Church of England is alone in the field. Not a representative of any other religious body is yet among the miners. At two places, Hope and Yale, there was a Methodist minister, but he has been withdrawn. We have two clergymen in these towns, both of whom are working well.

I was present at a meeting in the latter on my way, when an address was presented to me, and the chairman, an American and Presbyterian, called upon all present in this new land to forget the past differences and adopt the Church of England for their religion.

THE FEMALE POPULATION.

The great drawback to the wholesome progress of society is the dearth of female population. I suppose there is not above one to every two hundred of the other sex. I came upon a pleasing exception the other day at Hill's Bar. I was visiting the miners. One log hut seemed more neat than the rest. As we approached, a modest looking young woman asked us to come in. She was from the North of Ireland, a Protestant, and had married in Australia. There was something simple and touching in her manner. I entered upon the subject of religion; she loved to attend church, and had been brought up by her parents, whose custom was to have family prayer night and morning. Her father was still living. She was very lonely, and had no female society. One other there was, but her character was such she could not associate with her.

THE CHINESE—THEIR REGARD FOR THE ENGLISH.

I meet many Chinese. They are flowing in by thousand. I trust that we may be enabled to bring the light of truth among them. They are well conducted at present, and are an advantage as pioneers and as consumers. I look upon them as a most interesting part of my flock, as affording an opportunity of, through them, reaching their dark home in Asia with the Gospel. These migrations of man are providential. I am very anxious to have special instruction for them, and have applied to the Society for the Promulgation of the Gospel to send missionaries.

They are a funny people, and are full of good humor and very friendly. They respect the English much. At one place I came to a pretty bridge over a river. It had been built by a Chinaman named Ah-Soo. He takes the tolls. On our approach he ran forward with cool waters to drink, and told us we were free of the bridge. "No Englishee pay over de bridge, and no poor Chinaman," * * * * "Me makee no chargee to de English. Me charge Boston man (American.) Boston man chargee Chinaman very high in California, Chinaman now chargee Boston man—ha! ha!"

Miscellaneous.

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Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.

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Dealers, Iron Founders and others supplied at wholesale on favorable terms. City orders promptly filled. Yard and Office north end Wells street Bridge. THOMAS ... ja11-d... -3w

GIFFARD'S INJECTOR, FOR SUPPLYING WATER TO STEAM BOILERS.

All sizes received direct from the manufacturers, and for sale at their prices by

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FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS

Taken at Liberal Terms and Rates. Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents, for terms of one to five years.

ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1860.

PAID UP CAPITAL		$1,500,000 00
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS		94,100 00

	Par Val.	Mkt. Val.
Bank Stocks, &c.	...	...
U. S. Stock and Treasury Notes	...	...
State Stocks, &c.	...	...
City Stocks, &c.	145,000 00	116,000 00
Railroad Stocks, &c.	85,000 00	82,151 00
Mortgage Bonds	32,000 00	25,000 00
Real Estate, unincumbered		...
Miscellaneous Items		...
Cash on hand and deposited on call, and in agents' hands		504,748 38
Claims unadjusted and not due		$179,307 65
Total		2,194,100 52

Applications received, and Policies issued or renewed by any of the duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois.

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PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

January 1st, 1860.

CASH CAPITAL		$400,000 00
SURPLUS		...
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand, and in Bank		...
Cash in the hands of and due from Agents		...
Real Estate, unincumbered		...
Loaned on Mortgages of Real Estate		...
Amount loaned on pledged Bank Stock		...
Amount loaned otherwise secured		1,000 00
	Par Val.	Mk't. Val.
Fifty Shares U. S. Trust Co.'s Stock, New York	...	...
New York Bank Stock	...	...
Hartford Bank Stock	...	...
Waterbury Bank Stock	...	...
Stafford Bank Stock, Stafford	...	...
Holyoke Water Pr. Co.'s Stocks	...	...
New Britain Water Bonds	...	...
Hartford City Bonds	...	...
Col. Peq. and Ind. R. R. Bonds	...	...
Accumulated interest on investments		...
Total Assets		$502,995.91
Total Liabilities		$40,704.53

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Applications for Insurance, or the renewal of Policies, connected with the office, may be made to us, duly appointed Agents for the City of Chicago, with full power to receive proposals and issue Policies, on as favorable terms as other responsible Companies; and is an honorable course of dealing deserving of the public. M. MAGILL, General Agent, 31 and 33 West Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio, to whom all applications for Agencies in the Western or Southwestern States may be addressed. [ap2.60-1y]

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Family and Manufacturing

$40 SEWING MACHINES.

TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT.

We are happy to say to the thousands who are using our Machines, and to the thousands that want them, that EACH MACHINE NOW BEARS THE PATENT LICENSE STAMP OF GROVER & BAKER, ELIAS HOWE, Jr., and all persons selling or using them are secure against any molestation.

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In justice to our Machines as well as our customers we offer to REFUND THE MONEY in sixty days for any machine which does not wholly satisfy the purchaser. This feature alone makes our machine worth much more than any other, as there is necessarily some risk in buying most machines.

A few of its superior qualities are these:—It uses a straight needle; has great space under the arm; sews from two common spools, neither being fastened and both in sight; turns on hinges; is secured from dust and exposure; has a lever purchase is greater than that of any other machine; it has but two regulating screws and both are above and in front; the driving wheel is entirely out side of table; it requires no alteration for all varieties of work; it will certainly do more GREATER VARIETY OF WORK THAN ANY MACHINE among the hundreds with which we are acquainted; its tension is perfect; runs easily and still; it bothers nobody; novices can manage it. None other sells ... easy.

We can safely say that no piece of labor-saving machinery ever grew so rapidly into universal favor as our sewing machines. Three years have placed them in the very front ranks of first-class machines, and though our manufacturing facilities have been largely increased we have not been able to supply the demand during the past season. We can now fill all orders. We have added to our styles the EIGHTSIDE, LAKE & JOHNSON ADJUSTABLE HEMMER, and challenge the world to produce better instruments for sewing all kinds of sewing and embroidery. Let every one who is interested in the great improvement in Sewing Machines, whether they wish to purchase or not, send for a Descriptive Circular and samples of stitch.

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Bininger's Celebrated OLD LONDON DOCK GIN.
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Also, Bininger's Bouquet Bourbon, Cognac and Gin, besides many other varieties, all put up in handsomely labeled quart bottles of one and two dozen in a case especially for druggists and first-class grocers. Always enquire for and take none but Bininger's.

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6,500	boxes	TIN PLATE,
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20,500	"	BRIGHT and ANNEALD WIRE,
325	casks	SHEET ZINC,
12	tons	PIG TIN,
24,500	lbs.	COPPER BOTTOMS,
70	sets	TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
75	casks	BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
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HATS, CAPS,

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AT WHOLESALE.

1860. FALL TRADE. 1860

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Invite the attention of Country Merchants to their stock, which they offer at Lowest Cash Prices.

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Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of

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Customers will always find us with full lines known brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of

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We shall continue our motto

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And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers.

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42, 44 and 46

WABASH AVENUE,

DRY GOODS

JOBBERS.

BABCOCK & PEEK,

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Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut;

ALSO,

CHAMBER DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Wood-Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus.

School Furniture on hand and to Order.

Particular attention paid to Country Orders. [ja16-d6 1m]

WE OFFER FOR SALE AT low prices.

500 Boxes Soap, 200 Boxes Starch,
100 Kegs Sal Soda, 100 Kegs S. C. Soda,
200 Boxes Saleratus, 25 Boxes Potash,
100 Boxes Concentrated Lye,

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO., 129 South Water St.

SUGAR &C.

50 Hhds Sugar, 100 Bbls Sugar, 50 Bbls Sugar,
100 Bbls N. Y. Syrup, 50 Bbls Molasses,

WM. LITTLE & CO., 129 South Water St.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, MANUFACTURERS OF TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,

And dealers in Hides, ... Wool, Pelts, Seeds and Pork. Factory on corner of ... and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse, ... street. ...

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES, SOUTH CHICAGO.—The ... taxes for 1860 are now due. Parties having taxes to pay can do so at No. ... Court House. WM. E. MURRAY, Collector.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN.

THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT,

Especially designed

For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,

Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists, and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities, (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an old and pure gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,

(Established in 1778,) Sole Proprietors, No. 19 Broad Street, N. Y.

For sale, wholesale, in Chicago by Hoyt & Peirce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & S. Fuller & Co. [oc1 d181 6m]

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—

DR. PLUMLEIGH'S

INDIAN BOTANIC PLASTER

Will cure all and every kind of Lameness.

By its use Thousands have been cured of complaints of the Back, Breast and Sides, Rheumatism, Spinal Affections, Liver Complaint, as well as all Nervous and Chronic Affections incident to the human system.

It is wonderfully efficacious in healing Fever Sores, Old Ulcers, Cancers, Tumors, Wens, Frosted Limbs, Chilblains, Corns, Salt Rheum, Burns and Cuts, as well as Sprains and Bruises.

One trial will more than satisfy the most skeptical that 25 cents cannot be better invested.

Sold by all Druggists, and at Wholesale by Dr. T. PLUMLEIGH, Algonquin, Ill., or his Agents,

LORD & SMITH,

... 43 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS

AND

Wigwam Tonic.

THESE DELICIOUS AND FAR-FAMED BITTERS are recommended by the First Physicians of the Country, on account of their PURITY AND GREAT MEDICINAL VIRTUE.

They are pleasant as nectar to the taste, and are pronounced the best Tonic and Stimulant ever offered to the Public.

Their curative powers in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, Etc., are unparalleled, and as a guarantee that we feel warranted in claiming what we do, we beg leave to state that our assertions are endorsed by

Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College,
Prof. HAYES, of Massachusetts,
And hundreds of others.

For sale by Grocers, Wine Merchants, and Druggists generally.

no10'60-1y EDWARD FOSTER.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

DOANE'S NEW BARREL MACHINERY.

WARRANTED THE BEST IN AMERICA.

$100 Gold. BARRELS. $100 Gold.

In offering this New and Unequalled Barrel Machinery to the Coopers of the Northwest and South, we do so with the fullest assurance that it will be found the Best and most Perfect, the most Economical and Labor Saving of any in use. Read the Premiums Awarded at the different Fairs in 1860:

Citizen Coopers of Ohio, at Cincinnati U. S. Fair, Purse of $100 in gold.
Chicago Mechanics' Institute, a Silver Medal and Diploma.
U. S. Fair at Cincinnati, Grand Silver Medal and Diploma.
St. Louis Mechanical Association, Grand Gold Medal and Diploma.

DOANE & HURLBUT'S

Stave Sawing & Dressing MACHINE,

FOR TIGHT WORK.

This Machine surpasses all others, in every particular. It saws the stave from the bolt, curves and planes it ready to set up in the barrel all at one operation, from 5,000 to 10,000 per day. Will make $35 to $50 per day clear of all expenses. To go with this we have a full set of machines for Tight Barrel Work of all kinds. Also,

DOANE'S STAVE CUTTING MACHINE, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING CUTTER, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING TURNER, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING JOINTER, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S FOOT JOINTER, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING PLANER, for all kinds of heads.
DOANE'S EQUALIZING MACHINE, for all kinds of Barrel staves.
DOANE'S HEAD SAWING MACHINE, for all kinds of heads. This machine is also the Best Shingle Mill extant.

Doane has the only Barrel Machinery for Completing Flour Barrels from the Crude Timber. This machinery has cost thousands of dollars to perfect—being all iron and steel—putting all competition out of the question.

Doane has the Best Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Portable Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Mulay ... Machines, Woodworth's Patent Planing Machines, Sash and Blind Machines. Also, the most extensive assortment of all kinds of the best Machinery for all purposes in use. Sole Western Agent of Dufour & Co's celebrated brand of Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths. A large stock of HART & MUNSON'S

Patent Flouring & Grist Mills,

All perfect and complete within themselves.

Also, Leather and Rubber Belting, Lacing, Packing, &c., &c., at the very lowest cash prices.

Don't spend $1 for Barrel or Stave Machinery until you see Doane's. Send for our catalogue and circulars. Address W. H. DOANE, my14d680-1y 183 Clark street, Chicago.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS,

Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.

LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD, Shot, White Lead and Lytharge,

PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1520.

E. W. BLATCHFORD.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Importers and Dealers in

Iron, Nails, Steel,

AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

Nos. 120 and 122 Washington street, Chicago, Illinois. [ap15]

Bags.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.

HOPE COTTON MILLS,

Pittsburgh, Penn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Seamless Grain Bags,

AND OF

OSNABURGS,

32 inches to 40 inches wide.

We are prepared to receive orders from the trade. jel-d792-1y

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—

CORN EXCHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY.

HART, ASTEN & CO., 187 South Water st., Chicago, R. K. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Bags of Every Description.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.

Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my5-1y

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,

275 SOUTH WATER STREET.

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.

FLOUR—Halves, Quarters, and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern.

HAM SACKS—Every size used.

GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.

Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.

[ap1 '60-1y.] HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY.

No. 72 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO.

BAGS AND SACKS

Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands.

SIMEON FARWELL.

ap6d&wly-177]

GUNNY BAGS—100,000 FOR SALE AT THE

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory,

HART, ASTEN & CO., ... 187 South Water street, Chicago.

To Shippers.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO SHIPPERS.

Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad

EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE

FOR TOLEDO, DETROIT, CLEVELAND, BUFFALO, ALBANY, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND OTHER EASTERN CITIES

Both in the United States and Canada.

An Express Freight Train will leave Chicago Station corner of Clark and Twelfth streets, daily, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the above places.

Shippers by this Line can rely on having their property transported to its destination with as QUICK DESPATCH and as FEW TRANSFERS as by any other route.

This Company have within the past few months built Cars especially adapted for this trade. If desired, Freight can be sent from Chicago to Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Pittsburgh or New York without change of Cars.

Rates at all times as low as by any other Line.

Mark Freight designed for this Line, "Via Michigan Southern Railroad Express Freight."

Contracts given at the General Office, No. 56 Dearborn street, and at Chicago Station.

JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Sup. Toledo. H. H. PORTER, Ass't Gen. Fr't Ag't.

ja1-1y CHAS. M. GRAY, Cont'r Agent.

To Contractors.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Chicago, January 15th, 1861.

Notice to Contractors.—Proposals will be received by the Receivers of the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad at the office of the undersigned in Chicago until the 1st day of February next, for 70,000 Ties to be delivered at Joliet or on some Dock designated by the Company at Chicago; One-fourth of said ties to be delivered in April, one-fourth in May, one-fourth in June, and one-fourth in July 1861. One-eighth of said ties if wanted must have a face of ten inches on each side, and the balance to have a face of eight inches on each side. All to be of good sound White, or Burr Oak, eight feet long and six inches in thickness. Hewed Ties will be received one inch less face than stated above.

R. B. MASON, ja16d29-3w Engineer and Superintendent.

BANKING HOUSE OF B. F. CARVER & CO., Marine Bank Building, Corner Lake and La Salle Street. A general Banking business transacted. oc27-'60-1y

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK

CARPENTER, STIBBS & CO.,

(Successor to Weare, Carpenter & Co.)

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

References—Read, Drexel & Co., New York; Hoffman & Gelpcke, Chicago. [ja8d... ly]

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Corner of Lake and Clark Streets.

Collections made in all the principal cities in the U. S.

R. AIKEN. J. D. NORTON. JONATHAN BURR. [je7-1y]

EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO., Having returned to their old stand, CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS, Will continue their business as BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS. Exchange on all parts of Europe.

EDWARD I. TINKHAM. JOHN C. ...

MARINE BANK, CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO. Capital, $500,000.

HAMILTON B. DOX, Cashier and Secretary. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.

Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union.

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE,

BANKERS

CHICAGO, - - - - - - - ILLINOIS.

44 and 46 La Salle Street.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Deposits received in Current Accounts from parties in city or country, and the usual accommodations granted to regular depositors and correspondents. Interest on balances can only be allowed in cases where special agreements have been made to that effect. We receive deposits, payable at a specified date, on which interest will be allowed.

SAVING DEPARTMENT.

Deposits in sums not less than five dollars received and Certificates of Deposits issued. Interest at six per cent. will be allowed on deposits of this description after the funds have remained in our hands a specified time. All our Saving deposits made payable on demand, and in like funds as deposited.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

Collections in Chicago made and proceeds remitted on day of payment, less current premium on Exchange daily. Collections solicited on all points in the West, and proceeds remitted on favorable terms.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

We draw Sight or Time Bills on the principal cities of the Union, available in any part of the United States and Canada, and have made arrangements by which we are enabled to order by Telegraph the payment of Notes, Acceptances, Accounts, &c., in New York.

STOCK DEPARTMENT.

We buy and sell on Commission, either at Chicago or through our Agents, at New York, State, City, County, Railway, &c., Bonds and Stock. Our connections in New York are such as to insure prompt and judicious attention to any order entrusted to our care.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Our business connection with Europe, being DIRECT, VERY EXTENSIVE, and MOST INTIMATE, we feel safe in assuring the public that all foreign Banking transactions can be effected through our House as completely and efficiently, equal to any House in the Union. We issue Drafts and Letters of Credit in sums to suit, at New York terms, on our correspondents in London, Paris, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Amsterdam, Cologne, Heidelberg, Basle, Berne, Dresden, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Being particularly desirous of promoting direct commercial intercourse between the West and Europe, we cheerfully, and on terms most favorable, extend particular facilities by opening credits, &c., to all responsible Western Importers. Collections of Drafts, Orders, Notes, Acceptances, Inheritances, &c., &c., payable in any part of Europe, made with promptness and dispatch.

Country Banks and Bankers supplied with Foreign Bills at low rates. Private Bonds and Mortgages negotiated abroad.

HOFFMAN & GELPCKE.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN. | OTTO GELPCKE. | ALEX. R. BEARD.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN,

Consul of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchies of Brunswick and Saxe-Gotha, and the free city of Frankfort, and by special letters of attorney authorized to act for former citizens of AUSTRIA, BADEN, BAVARIA, HANOVER, HESSIA, NASSAU, PRUSSIA, SAXONY, WURTEMBERG, OLDENBERG, &c. ja1d&wly

Transportation.

CHICAGO, NEW YORK AND BOSTON

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

Via PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD to Crestline; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad to Cleveland, and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk and Buffalo, connecting with all Eastern Railroads.

THE ONLY LINE SENDING FREIGHT THROUGH TO CLEVELAND, DUNKIRK AND BUFFALO WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

The above line has been established by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad Companies, for transporting property with dispatch, between Chicago and all eastern Cities and Towns than has heretofore been done by any line.

Rates at all times as low as by any other route. For shipping property by this line please mark:—"Fast Freight Line via CRESTLINE."

We also claim to have the best Passenger Route to the East and South.

The undersigned will be happy to see their friends and customers at any time.

J. NOTTINGHAM, Gen'l. Agent, Office 58 Dearborn street.

J. S. CORNING, Contracting Agent.

DAN ATWOOD, Local Agent Ft. Wayne Freight Depot, corner Van Buren and Canal streets, West side. Chicago, Jan. 1st, 1861. ja1-d797-3m

GREAT CENTRAL SHORT LINE ROUTE, VIA

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, and Pennsylvania Railroads, to all Eastern Cities.

CLARKE & CO.,

THROUGH FREIGHT AGENTS,

Are prepared to contract freights through, by authority of the Companies named above, at their office,

72 - - - Dearborn street, - - - 72

And at depot of Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R., Chicago, or at Depot, Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

The offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the East are located at No. 1 Astor House, New York; No. 1 South William street, New York; No. 27 Washington street, Boston; No. 80 North street, Baltimore, and at the General Depot, Philadelphia. ja1 d798-3m

Coal, Wood, &c.

COAL.—In all cases screened for Family use before delivery. PRICE & MORRIS, having still on hand a large stock of the best quality of Ohio and Pennsylvania Coal for Family, Steam, Founders and Blacksmithing purposes, we respectfully request our friends and consumers generally to call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.

By having a large number of teams, and our yards being located in different parts of the city, we are enabled to deliver all orders at very short notice and at the lowest market prices.

We have also on hand a good supply of the Hazleton, Lehigh, Foundry Coal. Also, Egg and Nut Sizes, to which we especially call your attention at this time. The Nut Coal is small and suitable for the Littlefield and Railroad Stoves.

Offices and Yards, 144 North Water Street, near Clark; 126 Canal street, near Adams; and east end of Polk street Bridge.

Come and see us before you buy.

Respectfully yours, PRICE & MORRIS.

ja10d64-1w

SMALL COAL, SMALL COAL,

Small Coal, Small Coal,
Small Coal, Small Coal.

MUST BE USED WITH
MUST BE USED WITH

LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS.
LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS.

SOLD BY
SOLD BY

Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago.
Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago.

General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles. [my9

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of Barclay & Shambeck, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Daniel Barclay is authorized to settle and adjust all claims and debts due or growing out of the business of the late firm.

DANIEL BARCLAY, FRANKLIN SHAMBECK.

Chicago, January 14, 1861.

N. B.—The Show Case Business will be carried on as before by D. Barclay, at the old stand, 191 South Clark street, Chicago. ja17x3t

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of Wm. D. Hoffman & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual agreement. Wm. D. Hoffman will continue the business of the late firm, No. 75 Lake street, and is alone authorized to settle the business of the firm from this date.

Chicago, Jan. 1st, 1861. WM. D. HOFFMAN, ja14x1w W. J. STEELE.

Groceries, &c.

A CARD.—The subscriber begs to announce to his friends and the public, that he has been appointed Agent by old and reliable Eastern Houses for the sale of

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES,

Lead, and Old Wines and Liquors,

Which he will sell to the Trade on favorable terms, the latter in bond or otherwise.

In addition to the above it is SOMETHING NEW for one person to have in this city upwards of

$500,000 WORTH OF GOODS,

Embracing

Piano Fortes, Sewing Machines, Law and other Books, Stationery,

Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Lumber, Builder's Hardware, Paint, Cigars and Groceries, as well as Genuine Wines and Liquors, which he has also for sale for a short time (on commission,) and wants everybody to know that BARGAINS CAN NOW BE HAD

FOR A LIMITED PERIOD.

To Cash Purchasers, either Wholesale or Retail, he offers inducements new and unprecedented.

On being favored with a call he will satisfy the most incredulous that this is no bogus announcement. All the goods are warranted first-class.

J. F. BRIDGE, ... No. 9 Dole's Building, South end of Clark street Bridge.

P. O. Box 28. ja15d13-2m

CHEESE!—CHEESE!—

300 Boxes Choice

HAMBURGH & WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE,

In store and for sale in lots to suit.

FARKER & RAYMOND, ja11-d... -3w 274 South Water street.

300 Hhds. N. O. SUGAR, in store and landing. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 Bbls. REFINED SUGAR, for sale very low by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

300 Bbls. CHOICE SYRUP, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 Bags RIO COFFEE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1500 Boxes CHOICE M. R. and LAYER RAISINS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

200 Bags PEPPER. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

10 Casks CHOICE NO. 1 NUTMEGS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

2,500 BARRELS CHOICE WINTER APPLES, just received and for sale by STEVENS & WEBBER, ... 108 Randolph street.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAIL ROAD.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at ... A. M., except Sundays, and at ... P. M., except Saturdays.

For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. Also, for Albany, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Dayton, and all intermediate stations between Chicago and the cities above named.

Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage by this route checked through to all Eastern cities.

Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago.

D. W. ROSS, West. Pass. Agent.

B. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

THE GREAT DOUBLE TRACK.

The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country.

Three Through Passenger Trains

Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

Connecting direct in the Union Depot, at Pittsburgh, with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City; thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of Passengers unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any other route.

Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia, without change of cars or conductors.

Smoking Cars are attached to each train. Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The Express runs daily, Mail and Fast Line Sundays excepted. Three daily trains connect direct for New York. Express and Fast Lines connect for Baltimore and Washington.

All Through Passenger Trains provided with Loughridge's Patent Brake—speed under perfect control of the Engineer, thus adding much to the safety of travelers.

Two Daily Trains between Philadelphia and New York; two Daily Trains between New York and Boston. Through Tickets, all rail, are good on either of the above trains.

Boat Tickets to Boston are good via Norwich, Fall River, or Stonington Lines. Boston baggage transferred free of charge through New York.

Tickets may be obtained at any of the important Railroad Offices in the West; also on board any of the regular Line of Steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio Rivers, and at the office of the Company in Boston, New York, Baltimore, or Philadelphia.

Fare Always as Low and Time as Quick as by any other route.

ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH.

The completion of the extensive connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad makes this DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST.

The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of Freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by Shippers of Freight, and the Traveling Public.

For Freight Contracts and Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

D. A. STEWART, Pittsburgh; H. S. Pierce & Co., Zanesville, O.; J. J. Johnston, Ripley, O.; R. McNeely, Maysville, Ky.; Ormsby & Cropper, Portsmouth, O.; Paddock & Co., Jeffersonville, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., Cincinnati; Athens & Hibben, Cincinnati; R. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; Jos. E. Moore, Louisville; P. G. O'Riley & Co., Evansville, Ind.; N. W. Graham & Co., Cairo, Ill.; R. F. Sass, Shuler & Glass, St. Louis, Mo.; John H. Harris, Nashville, Tenn.; Harris & Hunt, Memphis, Tenn.; Clarke & Co., Chicago; W. H. H. Koontz, Alton, Ill.; or to Freight Agents of Railroads at different points in the West.

The Greatest Facilities offered for the Protection and Speedy Transportation of Live Stock.

And good accommodations with usual privileges for persons traveling in charge of ...

FREIGHTS.

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by railroad direct.

The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the Northwestern Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

The rates of Freight to and from any point in the West, by the Pennsylvania Railroad, are at all times as favorable as are charged by other R. R. Companies.

Be particular to mark packages "via Penn. R. R."

E. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia.
MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North street, Baltimore.
LEECH & CO., No. 1 Astor House, or No. 1 S. William st., New York.
LEECH & CO., No. ... State street, Boston.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen. Freight Ag't, Philadelphia.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen. Ticket Ag't, Philadelphia.
THOS. A. SCOTT, Gen. Sup't, Altoona, Pa. ja1-61-1y

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY

DIRECT ROUTE

To Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.

On and after Monday, November 26th, 1860, trains leave, viz:

Day Express—12.45 Noon.

Evening Express—5.00 P. M., for Rockford and Janesville, Madison, Prairie du Chien, &c.

Through tickets can be purchased at all Railroad offices on Dearborn street, or at Passenger Stations.

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.

E. DeWitt Robinson, Gen'l Ticket Ag't. oc15-ly

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY. Shortest and best route to Buffalo and other places east.

Train leaving Chicago at 6.00 P. M., Detroit at 8.00 a. m., arrives at Buffalo at 6.30 p. m.; New York 10.00 a. m.; Boston at 2.00 p. m., connecting with N. Y. Central & Buffalo and N. Y. & Erie Railroads. Tickets via this line can be obtained at the Union Depot.

R. S. CARTER, Gen'l Manager.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAYS.

Winter Arrangements.

Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago:

6.00 A. M.—Lightning Express (Sundays excepted), arrive at Detroit at 6.00 P. M., Suspension Bridge 4.30 A. M., Albany 3.00 P. M., New York 10.00 P. M.

6.20 P. M.—New York and Boston Express (except Saturday,) arrive at Detroit 6.30 A. M., Suspension Bridge at 6.00 P. M., Albany ..., New York ...

6.00 A. M.—Cincinnati Express (except Sunday,) through to Cincinnati in 15 hours.

6.20 P. M.—Cincinnati and Louisville Express (except Saturday,) through to Cincinnati in 18 hours, Louisville in 18 hours.

4.00 P. M.—Train, Saturday only to Niles. Sunday Trains at 6.20 P. M.

Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

The 6.20 p. m. train connects at Paris with the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway for Buffalo and all points East; at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railway for Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, and all points in Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.

Baggage checked through.

Through Tickets for sale at the principal Railroad Offices in the North and West, and at the Company's office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, and at the depot, foot of Lake street.

R. N. RICE, Superintendent.

H. E. SARGENT, General Agent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.

1860-61. Winter Arrangement 1860-61.

Takes effect Sunday, Nov. 25.

6.00 A. M.—New York and Boston Express—daily except Sundays, via Old Line.

6.20 P. M.—Night Express—daily except Saturday, via Old Line.

Connecting at Toledo and Detroit with trains to all points interior to Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and other Eastern States and Canada.

6.00 A. M.—Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Philadelphia Express via Cleveland.

Sliding close connections and quick time as any other route.

Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars accompany all the Night Trains on this route to New York and Boston.

Tickets can be obtained at all Railroad offices in the West and at the Company's Office, 56 Dearborn street, and at the depot.

Trains arrive in Chicago at 8.00 A. M. and 11.00 P. M.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt. ... Gen'l Western Agent. ja15-ly

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows:

Day Express and Mail leave at 9.45 A. M., and arrive at 6.15 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

Night Express leave at 11.45 P. M. (Saturdays excepted), arrive at 5.45 A. M. (Mondays excepted).

Joliet Accommodation, 5.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted).

W. L. St. JOHN, Gen'l Agent. JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Sup't.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The only direct route to Bloomington, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. Two Express Trains daily leave depot, Canal street, (except Sundays) and every evening (except Saturdays).

	Day Express.	Night Exp.
Leave Chicago at	...	...
Arrive at Joliet	...	...
" Bloomington	...	...
" Decatur	...	...
" Springfield	...	...
" Jacksonville	...	...
" Alton	...	...
" St. Louis	...	...

Through trains arrive at Chicago at 5.20 A. M. and 5.40 P. M. Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leaves Chicago at 4.00 P. M. daily (except Sundays), arrive at 9.30 A. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

CONNECTIONS.—At Chenoa with Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad for Logansport, Peoria, Galesburg and Burlington. At Bloomington with Illinois Central Railroad for Decatur. At Springfield with Great Western Railroad of Illinois for Jacksonville, Naples and Quincy. At Alton with Pacific Railroad for Jefferson City, Syracuse, Georgetown, Boonville, Lexington, Independence, Kansas City and Leavenworth, with North Missouri Railroad to St. Charles, Hudson and St. Joseph, and with Iron Mountain Railroad for ... and Southern Missouri. Also with Railroad Line of Steamers on the Mississippi River for Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

For through tickets apply at the Company's Office, 42 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, and at the Depot, Canal street.

JAMES ROBB, CHAS. CONGDON, } Receivers.

R. B. MASON, Superintendent.

G. C. WHEELER, Gen'l Fr. Agent.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

1860. Winter Arrangement. 1861.

On and after Sunday, November 18th, 1860, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water Streets.

9.50 A. M. (Sundays excepted) arriving at Peoria at 5.00 P. M., Cairo at ..., Memphis at ..., New Orleans in 50 hours.

9.50 P. M. (Saturdays excepted), arriving at St. Louis at ..., Cairo ..., New Orleans in ...

Trains arrive in Chicago at:

7.10 A. M. and 5.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

Through tickets for sale for all important points South and Southwest for sale at the office of the Company, in the Great Central Depot.

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—Winter Arrangement.

On and after Monday, November 26th, 1860, trains will leave Wells street Depot, as follows, Sundays excepted: 11.40 A. M., and 8.30 P. M., for Freeport, Rockford, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque and intermediate points; 11.40 A. M. and 8.30 P. M. for Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points; 4.00 P. M. for Elgin, Rockford and Janesville; ... Belvidere and Janesville with take the 11.40 ... Geneva Lake, and intermediate points ... for Crystal Lake, ... Geneva and intermediate points ...

E. B. TALCOTT, Gen'l Sup't.

G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Chicago as follows: Mail leaves at 11.15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), arrives at 11.30 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Express leaves at 11.45 P. M. (Saturdays excepted), arrives at ... A. M. (Mondays excepted). ... Accommodation leaves at ... P. M. (Sundays excepted), arrives at ... A. M. (Saturdays excepted).

C. G. HAMMOND, Gen'l Sup't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, GREEN BAY, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

On and after Monday, Dec. 24, 1860, Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

... and arrive at Milwaukee at ...

... and arrive at Milwaukee at ...

Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at ...

Waukegan Accommodation Train leaves Chicago at ... P. M., arrives at Chicago at ...

S. C. BALDWIN, Sup't.

F. F. DeDERKY, M. D., Homeopathic Physician, Surgeon, &c. Having enjoyed an European medical education, with a practical experience in this country, the Doctor feels confident in the treatment of all diseases ... Office hours ... West Randolph street ...

CATARRH! CATARRH!

Dr. SEELYE'S Liquid Catarrh Remedy. ... warranted to be a sure and permanent cure for Catarrh. ... A Circular, with full particulars ... Address ... Chicago, Illinois.

HOOPS, HOOPS.—MESSRS. FARRAR, LINK & CO., of Fort Wayne, Indiana, are manufacturing ... Hickory, Keg ... Whisky Barrel hoops ... All orders ... and attended to. ... Fort Wayne, Indiana.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1861.

Exchange is dull and drooping, and under the expectation that heavier rates will be established we seem disposed to buy. The banks charged ¼ per cent premium on collections, and that was the nominal rate for the day; but customers on round lots could readily obtain a concession of ¼ per cent. The street rate was 3@4% premium. The buying price among the banks was 1½@4 per cent premium. The banks limit purchases to the actual wants of customers.

Gold, nominal buying price 9@¼; selling 9 per cent premium.

FOREIGN PAPER CURRENT FUNDS.

The following quotations closing rates of P. Grange: Adams Esq., Editor of the Chicago Bank *Note List* for currency, exchange, &c.:

	BUYING.	SELLING.
	Par.	*Par.*
Exchange on New York	¼	½
N. Y. and New Eng. selvent Banks	¼	½
La., Ohio, Ky, and Ind. State	¾	1
Mich. & Canada	¾	1
New Jersey and Iowa	¾	1
Penn., Md., Mo. and free Ind	Par	¼
Gold	———	4

WESTERN BANK MONEY.

	Buying.	*Discount.*
Discredited Illinois Banks	15	
Va., N. C., Ala., Ga., and old Texas	5	
South Carolina	10	
Stock Banks of Texas	5@10	

ST. LOUIS.—*The Democrat* of yesterday says:

The bankers are quite rich so let out their money in any enterprise, either new or old, and are quietly awaiting the result of political movements. Very few calls are made upon them, indeed, for money upon business or paper.

The tendency of exchange is rather downward and rates are unsettled. While there is a prospect of lower rates, the demand is not large, all wanting to save a little by the decline. But there is little prospect of any permanent decline in rates. The bankers of Chicago are on the best remedies of 1 per cent premium for currency and bankable funds, 4 per premium on Louisville and Cincinnati, and 8 premium on New Orleans.

Gold is nominally 8¾@8¾ premium; silver 3

The following are the earnings of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad for the months of January, 9th to 18th, 1860 and 1861:

	1860.	1861.
Freight	$9,775 38	$10,328 84
Passengers	4,330 00	4,547 50
Mails, &c	750 00	900 00
Total	$15,055 38	$16,377 34

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—The following is a statement of the approximate earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company during the month of December, 1860, compared with the same period of last year, viz:

	1860.	1859.	Increase.
Freight	$112,015 46	$108,386 30	$3,629 16
Passengers	47,000 00	42,820 00	4,180 00
Express	2,600 00	2,325 00	
Mails	7,000 00	7,000 00	
Rent of Road	1,500 00	2,750 00	1,250 34
Rents & Miscellan's	3,178 43	2,788 61	387 80
Total	$190,377 43	$179,947 90	$10,969 55

Earn's for 1860, 2,235,095 89 | 1,963,397 60 | 309,105 43

COMMERCIAL

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past forty-eight hours:

	Flour, bbls.	Wh't, Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
G. & C. U. R. R.	637	14050	643	62	1929
C. & R. I. R. R.	200	1400	2400	.....	800
I. C. R. R.	400	1600	4900	800	.....
C. R. & Q. R. R.	297	3849	9996	300	300
C. & N. W. R. R.	1000	2000	2000	200	200
C. & A. R. R.	150	7.00	100	300	150
Total	2670	29599	20731	1900	2121

	Dr'd Live Hogs.	Lbs.	High.	Seeds Hogs.	Hogs Cat'e.	Wa'ns Hid's
	No.	No.	No.	No.	bs.	Rec.
G. & C. U. R. R.	1170	239	4	1142	3	3362
C. & R. I. R. R.	190	320	.....	1143	.....	.....
I. C. R. R.	1100	200	.....	2000	.....	.....
C. R. & Q. R. R.	1710	200	1192	1 00	60	971
C. & N. W. R. R.	1980	210	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. & A. R. R.	1000	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	14749	1697	2056	68	192	20262

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, during the past 24 hours amounted to 3,703. Dressed Hogs were in good demand and sold to a large extent, but the afternoon the outside figures paid in the early part of the day could only with difficulty be obtained—the sales ranging from $5.80@5.95. Live Hogs were active and buoyant, and we note another advance of 10c—the sales ranging from $5.20 @5.60 ; roan.

There was a very active demand for Mess Pork, and there were plenty of buyers at $16.00, at which figure several hundred barrels changed hands. At the close holders of round lots refused $16.12½@ 16.25. Cut Meats are in good demand at 6 and 5c packed; but there are none offering. Lard is quiet and nominal at 10c.

The Flour market was dull and heavy, and we note a decline of fully 5c—buyers holding off at the close for further concessions. About 1,200 barrels changed hands at $4.50@4.60 for fair to choice Spring super, and $5.00 for choice to extra brands. Under an active speculative demand for Wheat, the market opened firm and advanced ½@¾c per bushel; but as soon as New York dispatches were received, it became dull and the advance was lost—closing weak and ½c under yesterday's quotations. About 50,000 bushels changed hands at 83@83½c for Northwestern Club; 60@80½c for No. 1 Spring; and 76@78½c for No. 2 Spring. Corn was in good request and prices ruled ¼@½c higher, with transactions amounting to about 25,000 bushels at 28¾@ 29c for Mixed, and 30c for Yellow in store. Besides this, however, we report sales of 30,000 bushels for delivery on the 15th of April at 25c f.o.b. Oats, Rye and Barley were neglected.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16.—The *Gazette* of yesterday says:

The supply of hogs during the last 24 hours was but over 300 head, and prices ruled firm and active, though not higher. The weather being unfavorable, made the market rather quiet. Holders of heavy lots are asking full rates, but as above the views of packers. The whole range may be called $4.60@5.40, and $5.60 for heavy. The *Price Current* gives the following:

The receipts of hogs during the week, and for the season, up to the present date, and the corresponding dates for some previous seasons, stand as follows:

From Kentucky	1,306
By Railways	81,332
By River	2,064
Driven In	3,050
Total for the week	39,066
Previously reported	256,031
Total for the season	297,097
Total up to Jan. 19, 1860	267,000

Generally speaking, packing is closed before this date in this city, so that we cannot give a comparison for any continued number of days, and the longer, except the whole number packed, which were as follows each year back to 1847:

Years.	Number.
1847	350,000
1846	475,000
1845	400,000
1844	393,000
1843	384,000
1842	361,000
1841	451,000
1840	355,706
1839	406,396
1838	446,000
1837	446,677
1836	392,000
1835	434,490

There seems to be little doubt that the packing will reach that of last season, and may run higher, for there is evidently a larger number of hogs still in the hands of farmers in Northern Illinois, a portion of which may come to this market.

The demand for mess pork is active, and prices tending upward; it was difficult to buy even good country brands last week under $16.00, and at this rate was a shade above what holders were willing to pay, the business done was quite limited in the small, much smaller than it otherwise would have been. Prime and rump sold at $13. This demand continues still from the Northern States, and is in good demand at full prices, 6@6c loose, and 6½ @6¾c packed, and much easier to sell. Lard is dull at these rates, 10,000 pieces bulk hams sold to-day, delivered at Terre Haute, at 5c packed. Lard in good demand at 9½c, and scarcely that, and will be shade higher. Keg may be quoted at 10c. Green meats unchanged, but not much doing in hams or shoulders, owing to the bad weather. Shoulders 5@5½c; sides 6, and hams 6@6½c. There is a good demand for ribbed sides, which may be quoted at 7¼@8c, and not much offering.

ST. LOUIS—Jan. 16—Hogs—No transactions since our last. Few arriving, and prices steady at 6@6 ¼c, dividing on 90 lbs. At the close of the week the packing season; about 70,000 have thus far been killed—just the number packed throughout last year. Some few thousand head more are concentrated for, and probably 6,000 or 10,000 head will be killed. Provisions—The caller demand is light for mess pork, quotable at $16.75@17.00. Job lots of bulk meats sold on private terms. Lard in tierces 9c; in casks 10¼; with little inquiry. Bacon—Selling in a small way at 7½c for shoulders; plain hams 11c; sugar cured do 11¾; clear sides 10¾@11c packed.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16.—Provisions—One hundred and ninety-eight hogs had been slaughtered at Keck & Co up to the 15th inst. *The Gate City* says price ranged $5.40 to $5.70.

PROVISIONS AT LOUISVILLE.—The provision market is very firm at the advance noticed on Friday. Pickets, Steward & Co. better report sales 100 bbls mess pork at $16.75; 80 bbls do at $16.50; 200 bbls prime mess shoulders at 6¾c; 30,000 lbs bulk sides at 8c; 5,000 lbs bulk clear rib sides at 8¼c; and 15,000 lbs sugar cured shoulders at 7½c.—*Journal*, 16th.

General Circulars by the American Express Co.

CHICAGO, Ill., December, 1860.

PROVISIONS.—In consequence of the Holidays, the Trade has been almost at a stand still, and transactions in Pork, Lard, Bacon, Hams and Cheese, have been most oldest retail description.

LARD.—Holder: seem daily willing to accept lower rates for quick sales, and the close of the year, and in the meantime prices are entirely nominal.

TALLOW.—The market is very quiet, but prices are without material change.

SHIPPING.—Notwithstanding the Christmas holiday, we have had a good demand for Wheat Flour, and Indian Corn, during the week, at full prices. The weather has been unusually severe, and the ice and snow greatly impede the transmission of produce from the country.

At our market to-day, Wheat met a fair consumptive demand at an advance of 1d to 2d per cental for all grades, Indian Corn was dull to-day and 1d per bu dearer and in good demand.

SAMUEL, ASTLEY & CO.

CHARLESTON, 20th December, 1860.

PROVISIONS.—Several lots of Beef, Bacon, Cheese and Butter have arrived, but not yet landed. Our general quotations remain unchanged, but sales are very slow in retail.

BEEF.—Lots of 60 bbls for butchers'.

BACON.—Owing to the weather this week has been very cold, retail stores are very stormy all over the country, which has led to an increased demand for Bacon, Wheat and Flour, and we have to advise an improvement in value of American Wheat Flour, which is now selling at $5.50@5.75 per bbl, and better, Indian Corn has had an active demand for retail lots, which has caused a steady advance to 90c@$1 per bu, and we have to report sales of 1,000 bushels at the latter figure. Oats are in good demand, and 500 bushels sold at 50c per bu.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Jan'y 17.—ASHES—quiet and unchanged. Sales of small parcels at $5 for pots; $5 @5.13 for pearls.

FLOUR—Again declined 5c per bbl. Little more doing for export and home consumption. Sales 15,000 bbls at $5.45@5.50 for superfine state; $5.80 @5.85 for extra state, and small parcels at $5.90@ 5.95; $5.40@5.50 for common to medium extra Western; $5.65@5.75 for shipping Ohios extra round hoop Ohio, closing with moderate business doing for export and the trade. Canadian flour dull and drooping. Sales 250 bbls at $5.80@5.90 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet. Small sales at $4.60@4.70. Corn meal—Better business doing at unchanged prices. Sales 500 bbls at $3.15@3.20 for Brandywine in store and afloat.

GRAIN—Wheat slightly in favor of buyer and limited business transpired except for export consumption. Shippers are waiting for later accounts from Europe. Sales 8,500 bu Chicago spring at $1.40@1.41. 6,000 bu Milwaukee club at $1.43@ $1.44; 12,900 bu choice Milwaukee club and amber Wisconsin at $1.45@1.48; 13,000 bu winter red western at $1.54@1.57; 2,400 bu white Michigan at $1.60@1.62. Rye quiet at 75@75c on demand. Barley little more active. Sales 1,000 bu to be quoted a shade lower. Sales 2,000 bu good state at 70c in store. There is less export inquiry, and the market is a trifle lower. Oats dull. Sales 3,000 bu western in store, 70½@71c delivered, and 71c for white western. Canal freights moderate business doing at 26@27c for western and Canadian. Freights for state. Sales steady, a moderate export business doing. Sales bags at 8¾@8½c for prime and very choice.

PROVISIONS.—Pork firmer and quiet. Sales of 350 bbls at $17.50 mess, $16 prime, $13.50 new prime. Beef quiet and unchanged. Sales of 125 bbls at $4.50@5 country prime, $5@6.50 mess and $9@10, re-packed mess at $10@10.50. Extra and prime mess beef dull and nominal. Beef hams quiet and steady at $20@21 for Western. Cut meats meet more active, with sales of 825 pkgs at 6c for shoulders, 7c for hams. The latter rate for extra dressed. Hogs firmer at 5¾@5¾c for corn fed. Lard heavy quiet at 9c. Bacon firm with demand moderate, with sales of 50 pkgs long rib middles at 8¼; 100 boxes Cumberland and short ribbed middle on private terms. Lard heavy, with more freedom. Sales of 300 bbls at 9@9¼c, 100 t at 10¼@10½c, strictly prime kettle, rendered western and city. Butter at 19@24c, and 26@30 state. Cheese at 9½ 10½c for inferior to prime.

GROCERIES.—Sugar decidedly more active and prices steady. Sales 1,000 hhds Cuba muscovado, 100 boxes raisins at 3¾@6; 67 bags Sisal on private terms and by auction; 300 bbls N. O. at 4½@ 6¼; cash and short paper. Coffee without further improvement. Sales 1,500 bags. Rio at 11@13; 4,500 bags Laguayra at 13¾@13¾.

STOCKS—Lower. Chi & R 158½; C, R & Q 77½; C & T 74¾; C & A 65; Mich Cen 101; Mich S 98¾, M S N, M C 66, Reading 44, Hart pref'd 36, Harl 30½, Hud R 104, Erie 20¾, N Y C 79, Pac Mail 90, N C 6s 74¾, Ky 6s 95, Treas 7 13 per cents 104¾, U S 5s of '74, 93¾.

Foreign Markets.

PER CANADIAN.] [LIVERPOOL, January 3.

BREADSTUFFS.—There has been no regular corn market since the arrival of the Asmerica. Prices are quoted dull. Wheat quiet; the severe weather interfering with the transportation from the interior. The supply is not a heavy one. COOKE & CO, NASH & Co., report flour firm and quiet at extra. Hart 30s 6d. Hide & H 31s. Rye 26s. N Y C 79. Pac Mail 90. N C 6s 74¾. Ky 6s 95. Treas 7 13 per cents 104¾. U S 5s of '74, 93¾.

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PER CANADIAN.] [LIVERPOOL, January 3.

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